

# Raleigh Tribune.

Vol. I.—No. 68.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.

## THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

### Second Edition

### MILKEN WILL GET IN

**Butler Will Not Oppose Him—Judgeship of the Eastern District**

### BROUGHT TO THE PRESIDENT'S NOTICE

### JUDGE ROBINSON AND MR. PURNELL IN THE LEAD.

**Congressman Pearson Gets a Duty of Two Cents a Pound on Mica—It Will Open Every Mica Mine in North Carolina.**

See to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Milliken's nomination for Marshal of the Eastern District will be favorably received to-morrow. Senator Butler said to-day that the appointment is entirely agreeable to him, and that he will not oppose its confirmation. This appointment gives general satisfaction.

Among the great many expressions from the State to Senator Pritchard, Judge Dick writes that it is a most excellent appointment in every way. Incidentally, the vacancy in the Eastern Judicial District was brought to the President's attention to-day. He adheres inflexibly to the policy of appointing a resident of the district. Senator Pritchard, it is understood, will submit the names of Judge Robinson and Mr. Purnell, and leave the selection to the Attorney General and the President. If a selection is not made, the names of Chief Justice Faircloth and ex-Judge Buxton will be submitted. Whether or not the list will ultimately include two or more of the Western candidates is not known at this writing.

Mr. Pearson's zeal and industry has again been rewarded in a very substantial way. The Committee on Ways and Means agreed to-day to put a duty of two cents a pound per square inch on mica and, what is equally important, substitutes specific for ad valorem duties. Under the ad valorem system mica is undervalued in California at least seventy-five per cent. of the actual selling price of the same grade of American mica. The higher grades of mica, which is so abundantly obtained in Western North Carolina, is protected by specific duties; and with the increased duty under the Dingley bill, the industry will rapidly develop in North Carolina. Professor Holmes, State Geologist, and Mr. Jason Burleigh, a practical mica miner of Mitchell County, both say the contemplated legislation will open every mica mine in the State and add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State's resources. Speaking of this matter to-day, Senator Pritchard said the credit for this invaluable work is due solely to Representative Pearson. He has been untiring and persistent in urging the amendments adopted by the committee to-day. It is Senator Pritchard's purpose, when the Dingley bill reaches the conference state after passing the Senate, to secure a reasonable duty on corundum. He has assurances that it will be done, and the immediate effect of it, he says, will be an investment of over one-half million dollars in Western North Carolina.

Mr. W. H. Holt is slated for postmaster at Graham. The papers will be submitted to the President to-morrow, and the appointment will be made up-

on the recommendation of Colonel Boyd as National Committeeman. The resignation of the present incumbent makes an immediate appointment necessary.

Mr. McDonald, one of the numerous candidates for postmaster at Charlotte, is here in that behalf. As yet the appointment is an open question.

J. B. H.

HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN.

**New Breaks Reported in Levees Above Greenville.**

Washington, March 29.—General Wilson, Chief of Army Engineers, received a telegram from Col. Gillespie, president of the Mississippi River Commission, dated Vicksburg yesterday, as follows:

"Gauges along the river from Memphis to Vicksburg give flood readings varying  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet above any previously recorded readings. The feeling everywhere is one of great uneasiness, and all State levee boards are battling against the rising floods regardless of cost. As yet no widely spread damages have been reported, though several breaks in the levees above Greenville on both banks have occurred. The levees are seriously strained at all points. The commission will give all possible aid by applying money balances to the protection of the works. Water rising slowly below Helena."

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—The levee broke this afternoon back of Perthshire, Miss. The situation below here is reported alarming.

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—A large break has occurred in the levee at Wayside, Miss., nine miles below Greenville. The break is reported to be a bad one and in a section where the levee is high and regarded as measurably safe.

### TRYING TO HOLD THE LEVEES

#### THE SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS WORSE THAN BEFORE.

**Refugees Reaching Helena From All Points—The Town Hopeful of Holding the Levees.**

New Orleans, La., March 29.—A special from Helena, Ark., to the Daily State says:

The situation here to-day is worse than ever before. The river rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches during the last 24 hours and a stiff gale has been blowing, almost without a moment's cessation, since 8 o'clock last night. Moyer Fritzen issued a proclamation this morning reciting the dangerous condition of things and calling upon all able-bodied men and boys to secure spades and put themselves under the commander-in-chief of the levees.

The proclamation met with hearty and prompt response, and at this moment 500 or 600 men are working on the levees, while many others are on the hill filling a long line of wagons with dirt, to be conveyed to the weakest points. The levees are in good condition considering the long siege, but the heavy wind and the knowledge that theriver is to rise for several days longer has nerves every man for the most desperate fight ever seen in this country. Captain Molty, of the rescue boat Titan, reports another break. It is at Wood Cottage Landing, a mile and a half above Knowlton. The break was 500 feet wide yesterday as the Titan passed there, although it occurred late Saturday afternoon. This break will put all the country not already inundated under water down to Laconia, and Captain Molty thinks there is little doubt that that magnificent body of land will also be deluged. The break in the levee at Laconia is already in a precarious condition.

At Helena hope is strong, but a desperate fight is being made all along the line. To-day the entire front will be raised from one to two feet, making the levee from four to five feet higher than it was when the flood commenced. Many proffers of assistance have been received, but Helena feels that she is able to take care of herself and thus trick one to apply to her for shelter. More tents are due here to-day, but more refugees are reaching here from every point of the compass.

New Orleans, La., March 29.—The river has finally reached the top of the levees in this city, and this morning began running over into Mandeville street, directly in front of the celebrated French Market building. It is not believed that any damage will occur to property.

An urgent request came from Algiers, on the right bank of the river, this morning, for help to strengthen the levees which were seriously weakened by the high water and the heavy wind of last night. The river rose seven-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours, and is now eight-tenths of a foot above the sixteen-foot mark, which is the danger line.

Cairo, Ill., March 29.—The river fell a tenth of a foot in the last twenty-four hours, and by to-morrow the flood from the north is expected to reach here and the river will go higher than ever. The Government boat Minnetonka, reached here last night from Gold Dust. On her trip she rescued one hundred and twenty-six persons and over two hundred head of cattle.

**Wind Helps the Flood.**

New Madrid, Mo., March 29.—The river is a standstill to-day. The strong wind blows the water against the levees with considerable force, but it is believed they will be able to withstand the waves. The rain is falling heavily this morning with indications of continuing throughout.

### WOOL AND COTTON DUTY

#### Meets With Republican Opposition in the House.

#### CONGRESS TO AID FLOOD SUFFERERS

#### CIVIL SERVICE RULES REFERRING TO GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE ATTACKED.

#### Settlement Between Arkansas and the Government—The Arbitration Treaty in Senate—Exhibition of Prize Fight Pictures Prohibited.

Washington, March 29.—The Senate to-day spent about an hour in open session, and about two hours and a half in secret session, discussing the arbitration treaty. During the open session a remonstrance against the treaty was presented from the Monroe Doctrine Club of Philadelphia, which characterizes it as "craftily contrived to advance the interests of England and coerce the United States into the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada."

Mr. Morgan presented his minority report in the Pacific Railroad matter, which was ordered printed.

Mr. Hoar reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to prohibit the reproduction in the District of Columbia and Territories, of kinetoscope or kindred devices, of pugilistic encounters and fights; and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Caffery, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 (to be made immediately available) for the improvement of the Mississippi from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river. This sum is to be taken out of the two and half millions appropriated in the last river and harbor bill. The preamble states that the expenditure is necessary to relieve the flood sufferers and to preserve the lives and property of citizens and the government works on the river. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Nebraska) offered a resolution declaring that Congress is not possessed of constitutional power to impose taxes on articles of daily consumption by the people, for the express and avowed purpose of increasing the private fortunes of any class of its citizens at the expense of the masses. The resolution was laid on the table, Mr. Allen stating that he desired to speak on it to-morrow.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silverite, South Dakota) offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Civil Service Commission for a statement of the reasons why laborers and workmen in the government printing office and in other departments of the government are required to submit themselves to competitive examination, contrary to the provisions of the Civil Service law.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Arkansas), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, and the Senate passed a bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas. The bill approves and gives the full effect of law to the compromise and settlement effected February 23, 1895, between Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, in regard to debts and claims of the State against the United States. The agreement is to the effect that upon the payment by the State of Arkansas to the United States of the sum of \$572 in money and the payment of 160 one-thousand dollar bonds of the State, held by the United States, the State to pay in all the sum of \$160,572, all claims and demands of the United against the State of Arkansas and all claims of the State against the United States are to be cancelled and finally settled.

At 3:15, immediately at the close of the executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, objected to the approval of the journal or the transaction of business when the House was called to order to-day, because of the absence of a quorum. A call of the roll sustained Mr. Richardson.

The second roll-call showed the presence of a quorum, and at 11:10 the journal was approved and the reading of the tariff bill resumed. In making the announcement of the vote, Speaker Reed said: "The chair hopes that members will find it convenient with their private engagements to be present when the House meets. We have already lost an hour and ten minutes to-day because members have not been attentive to their duties."

The rumored dissatisfaction among Republican members of the House with the schedules of the tariff bill was manifested to-day when McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, protested against the high rates of duty imposed in the woolen and cotton schedules. The former said it was the woolen schedule in the McKinley bill that had caused the reaction against the protective system, resulting in the loss to the Republicans of the House, the Senate and the Presidency.

Mr. Lovering declared that the manufacturers of Massachusetts did not want the high rates, but asked a tariff that would stand. They believed in protection, but did not want to be

smothered in its embrace. The statements of these members were warmly applauded by the Democrats.

The provisions of the bill were defended by Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut, and Dingley, of Maine.

The former said the woolen schedule was a reproduction of that of the McKinley law, under the operation of which that industry reached its highest degree of prosperity.

Mr. Russell called attention to the fact that the Committee on Ways and Means had agreed to increase the duty on combed cotton at the request of Mr. Lovering, and he thought it came with bad grace from the gentlemen from Massachusetts to criticize the high rates of duties.

Mr. Dingley said that no one, not even the critics themselves, believed that the cotton industry could thrive without the duties carried in the bill.

Another Republican outbreak was that by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Indiana) who wanted to amend some schedules which, he said, were not likely to be reached, because of the irrelevant debate. He so persisted in talking, despite the commands of the chairman, Mr. Sherman (Rep., New York) that the committee rose and the chairman reported that the committee did so in order that the rules of the House might be enforced. The Speaker said that irrelevant debate was inevitable, and that the basis of order was the recognition of the authority of the presiding officer. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of being unruly, and without specific action the House went into committee again.

Members of the Committee on Ways and Means, under the provisions of the special order, took control of the bill, and no amendments were offered during the day, except those that had been acted upon by them. The changes were generally of slight importance.

At 5:05 the committee rose, and the House passed the Senate joint resolution making immediately available \$250,000 for the protection of the lower Mississippi, with an amendment carrying some of the more pressing items in the deficiency bill, passed week before last.

The House at 5:25 adjourned.

#### Invitation to the Nations.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary Sherman has sent the following cablegram to Ministers abroad who are accredited to nations possessing navies: "The Grant Municipal Inaugural Committee has requested the President to officially invite the maritime nations to send warships to participate in the ceremonies on April 27 next, when the Grant Monument Association will formally deliver to the city of New York the tomb of General Grant erected by voluntary subscriptions at Riverside Park. It will be gratifying to this government if this courteous invitation could be accepted."

JOHN SHERMAN."

#### Tanners Strik.

Chicago, March 29.—About two hundred shavers and splitters in the various tanneries quit work to-day, or rather, they refused to go to work. The tailors, finishers and tanners went to work this morning as usual.

A meeting of the strike committee was held at 590 Milwaukee avenue this afternoon. It was said that many other workmen in the tanneries would strike to-morrow. The nine-hour day is still in force, but the bosses claim that next week the men will have to work ten hours. If this order is carried into effect, it is said, every one of the two thousand workmen will join the strike.

#### Upper Mississippi Pouring Out a Flood.

St. Louis, March 29.—The river is rising steadily at this point, and is now within four feet of the danger line. Reports received from upper river points state that an immense flood is on its way down and may be expected to be within the next forty-eight hours. It is raining at this point this afternoon, and reports received at the local weather bureau state that the rain is general throughout Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Reports from Alton, Ill., at noon state that the river is about stationary but a rise is threatened.

#### Director of Bureaus of American Republics.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary Sherman remains confined to his house by an attack of lumbago, but expects to be at the State Department to-morrow. He is able to attend to pressing business, and this morning signed the appointment of Joseph P. Smith, of Ohio, as Director of the Bureau of American Republics. Only three men participated in the competitive examination for this position, and all the names were certified to Secretary Sherman as eligible. Smith soon became

#### Bank Dividend Declared.

Washington, March 29.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of ten per cent to the creditors of the Chaffhoochee National bank of Columbus, Ga.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended March 27th was \$161,572, and for the corresponding period last year was \$33,389.

The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1st to 27th aggregated \$679,989.80.

#### River Falling at Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., March 29.—The river is falling slowly and steadily at this place at the rate of about half an inch per hour. Reports received this morning from Danville, Tenn., state that two warehouses with 250 barrels of coal-oil were washed away by the flood.

#### Wrecked by Boiler Explosion.

Augusta, Ky., March 29.—The saw-mill of A. S. Norris, about three miles from Brookville, was wrecked by a boiler explosion and three men, Samuel Tucker, Pap. Boone and Mike Lundi-gan, were fatally injured.

### THE POWERS DEFIED

#### War Practically Declared —Burning of Turkish Block Houses.

#### ADMIRALS DEMAND MORE TROOPS

#### TO KEEP THE GREEKS AND CREANS IN SUBJECTION.

#### Irish Members Cheer Insurgent Successes—Foreign Admirals Decide to Treat the Cretans as if They Were Enemies.

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. George H. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, read a number of telegrams from the Admiral commanding the British warships in Cretan waters. The admiral wired that the Cretan insurgents having refused to permit supplies of food to be sent to the Turkish force at Malaxa, an ultimatum was sent to them by the foreign admirals informing the insurgents that the supplies must be allowed to go to the Turks, otherwise the foreign warships and troops would resort to force to compel obedience to their demands. In the meantime, the admiral added, the insurgents captured the Turkish blockhouse at Lalava. (Cheers from the Irish benches.) The foreign admirals, the telegrams stated, then decided that it was necessary to drive the insurgents out of the blockhouse and, accordingly, the warships' opened fire upon them. The firing lasted six minutes, at the end of which time the insurgents evacuated the blockhouse, but not before they had looted and burned it. (Renewed Irish cheers.)

Mr. Curzon continued his reading after the cheers had subsided. The British admiral wired, that owing to repeated attacks on the present insurgents by the foreign admirals, decided to treat them as enemies. (Cries of "shame"), and to demand more troops from the Powers in order to keep them in subjection.

Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, received warning from the admirals to this effect, and replied to it by ordering the capture of the blockhouse at Malaxa and following up his success by attacking and capturing the earth-work fort at Suda. Col. Vassos, the admiral wired, had practically declared war against the Powers.

#### M. E. CONFERENCE.

#### Various Matters Pertinent to the Church Discussed.

Richmond, Va., March 29.—A special to the Times from Staunton, Va., says: In the Baltimore conference, Methodist church, South, to-day the report of the Board of Missions showed that to foreign missions \$11,572.82, and to domestic missions \$6,165.84, a total of \$17,738.64 were contributed.

A report of the Board of Education was read, fixing the second Sunday in June on the nearest convenient date thereto, as the date when the annual sermons on education should be preached.

Rev. J. T. Wight

## THE PEMBLETON INQUEST

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE LIKELY TO OWN THE WILMINGTON NEW BERN AND NORFOLK R. R.

The Fire Laddies—A \$10,000 Blaze—Political Matters in Statute Quo—Another Fire.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29.—The inquest on the body of Walter Pembleton, colored, who was killed here late Saturday night, will be held today. Simon Prince and Henry Shepard, both colored, are supposed to know who shot Pembleton. Prince and Shepard are still at large. It is said the quarrel which resulted in the shooting, was occasioned by a game of "craps."

It seems to be understood in this section that the Atlantic Coast Line will be more than likely to be the next owner of the Wilmington, New Bern and Norfolk Railroad.

Mr. E. Coghill, the manager of the telephone exchange here, died yesterday morning after a short sickness with typhoid pneumonia.

Calvin Brown, colored, was carved up considerably Saturday night by another negro, name unknown. Daylight in large quantities was let into Brown's viscera, and he is now in a critical condition. His assailant made his escape.

A meeting is to be held tonight, I am told, in Adrian Hall by the different fire companies of the city to make certain recommendations to the new board of aldermen concerning departmental matters.

The question of a new chief is also to come up for discussion. I am informed, if the requests of the companies aren't granted the boys may take action looking toward the complete disbanding of the department. Being a volunteer department there is nothing to prevent them from doing so. As it is now the boys have but little voice, if any, in matters concerning them, while they do all the work. It may eventually result in a paid fire department being established.

Mr. Charles Pool, of Raleigh, was in the city yesterday.

Fire broke out last night at 11:30 on the wharf belonging to the Burriss estate, situated between Sprunt's cotton compress and the Clyde dock. In two hours damage estimated at \$12,000 was done to the wharf property and several hundred bales of cotton, the property of Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son. The loss is covered by insurance. The W. N. & N. depot, which adjoins the wharf, was also damaged. Through the efforts of the Clyde steamer, Croatan, the wharf of Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co. was saved from the fire.

After several days of severe cold weather, it is becoming warmer.

Matters in political circles remain in statu quo.

An electrical expert sent here by the Tariff Association to examine the condition of our fire alarm system has done so. He reports that if the system is not put in better condition, raise in insurance must shortly follow.

In conversation with a prominent gentleman here yesterday, I was told that The Tribune was the best newspaper in the State. This gentleman was not a Republican or a Populist. Your correspondent had suspected the awful truth would become known.

H. W. P.

### SURPRISES HER FRIENDS.

A Number of Newsy Items.

Salisbury, N. C., March 29, 1897.

Mrs. W. B. Webster, a milliner of this place, surprised her friends by bringing home a husband from Baltimore, where she had gone to purchase spring goods for her store.

Miss Yale, the trainer for "The Story of the Reformation," arrived Saturday morning and has begun her work. The leading characters will be assigned this morning.

Charles, the nine-year-old son of Mr. John C. Daney, died Friday of pleuro-pneumonia, and was taken to Morganton Saturday for burial.

Dr. H. N. Miller has resigned as pastor of Salem Lutheran Church, this county. He has been elected principal of Mount Amorn Seminary, Mount Pleasant, and will enter upon the discharge of his new duties about June 15.

It is reported that an extra train will be run by the Southern over the North Carolina Western to accommodate the visitors who will attend the Tennessee Centennial.

Albert Ray, the guard of the chain gang who was so seriously assaulted some time ago, is now out of danger.

It seems that the raiders have made Rowan county headquarters for some time. They have been unusually active in this locality. Seizures are made almost every day.

Two Mormon preachers have been at work in this county lately. They made no converts.

Mrs. T. E. Beall will leave to-morrow on an extended trip to Texas and New Mexico.

Dr. H. T. Trantham returned Saturday from New York, where he had been attending special courses in medicine.

J. L. R.

### Star of the South.

The second issue of the Star of the South, a bright and newsy monthly publication, issued by the Seaboard Air Line, for the month of March, is before us. This pamphlet is charmingly edited and issued in an attractive manner, and is made interesting by well-written articles relative to the industries of North Carolina and other Southern States, and showing picturesque views of various farming and trucking industries of the section. The publication is one that is of much value to our States, as it does much toward upbuilding our financial interests by showing to the people of the North that we are forging to the front and offer excellent opportunities for the investment of capital.

Such publications are of great benefit to our country, and we commend the Seaboard Air Line for their enterprise in publishing and distributing same.

Mr. H. S. Leard, traveling passenger agent at Raleigh, is distributing these publications. Call on him and get one, of which he is a member.

### TABERNACLE BAPTIST REVIVAL.

Rev. A. C. Byron, of Charlotte, to be Here April Nineteenth.

Pastor Simms of Tabernacle Baptist church secured Rev. A. C. Barron, pastor of the First Baptist church in Charlotte, to assist him in a series of revival services to commence on the third Sunday in April.

The meetings will be inaugurated on the second Sunday, Dr. Simms conducting services every night during the following week.

Rev. Mr. Barron is not expected to arrive until Monday following the third Sunday and he will preach his first sermon at the Tabernacle on that night. He is an able divine and has quite a reputation as a successful revivalist.

He succeeded the late lamented Dr. T. H. Pritchard as pastor of the Charlotte church only a few months ago, having come from Baltimore.

A revival of especial interest is anticipated by the Tabernacle congregation.

### A NEW PAPER FOR WINSTON

IT WILL BE DEMOCRATIC AND MR. C. L. KNIGHT WILL BE EDITOR.

Scottish Reformation—The Willing Workers—Cleanest Streets of any City in the State, etc.

Winston-Salem, March 29.—The new daily paper for this city will appear some time this week. It will be Democratic in politics and issued in the afternoon. The name of the paper will be The Journal. Mr. C. L. Knight, the editor, has his outfit here and nearly print-shop is fitted up with new material, new presses and fully equipped for a first-class newspaper. Mr. Knight's family arrived on Saturday. His wife is a most estimable lady, and with the family came Mr. Knight's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. P. Scheffley. The old gentleman is a capitalist, and comes to the city with the intention of locating, and he seems very much impressed at our hustling, progressive people.

Col. T. C. Hicks, of New York, is also in the city with a view to locating. He, too, is a capitalist, and is seeking a Southern city to invest. He thinks he will become a fixture, as matters with which he is interested are shaping themselves in his behalf.

On March 19, 1759, the Moravian Church at Bethania, this county, was founded, and on March 28, 1750, the first Moravian meeting-house at Hope, this county, was consecrated.

Bishop Ronthaler will preach the closing sermon at the State Christian Endeavor Convention which meets at Charlotte next month.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. are making arrangements to give "The Scottish Reformation" on the 8th and 9th of April for the benefit of this organization. The officers are also making arrangements to secure the old Burns Opera House for their rooms, etc.

Mrs. J. A. Lillington, of Yadkin, has gone to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for treatment.

The "Willing Workers" of the First Baptist Church gave a most interesting entertainment on Friday night, entitled "The Mistletoe Bough." Over 150 children participated in the exercises and all rendered their parts very creditably.

E. B. Jones, Esq., left to-day for Raleigh to attend the Supreme Court.

Winston can now boast of having the cleanest streets of any city in the State. As I previously mentioned, the City Street Commissioner bought a sweeper, and it is a good one and does the work tip-top.

R. K. Gilbert, a popular drummer of Richmond, is in the city.

Your correspondent hears many complimentary words of the days about The Tribune's appearance, the high tone of its general editorial, and the great amount of fresh and spicy news that fills its columns. It is with pride our people speak of our Republican paper, which comes to the various homes every day—something hitherto never before attempted by a Republican daily newspaper in North Carolina.

Long may it live to hurl anathemas at the great common enemy of mankind—the rotten Democracy which so long misgoverned this great State of ours.

Fred Nissen is now convalescing and is able to sit up some.

Mrs. J. F. Miller has nearly recovered from a prostrated illness.

The Young People's Society Christian Endeavor Convention for Winston-Salem District held very interesting sessions on Saturday and Sunday at the Home Church, Salem. It was intensely interesting and well attended.

Mrs. C. H. Wiley, of this city, has her pension paper printed in New York in 1758. It bears the written signature of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. She also has another relic. It is a letter written to her husband, the late Rev. C. H. Wiley, by Henry Clay.

The stamp sales for manufactured tobacco for the past week were \$14,658.

Judge Starbuck returned home from Asheboro court last Friday. He will have a rest of three weeks. He has been continually going from one court to another for the past two months.

Miss Mabel Butler, who has been visiting in Baltimore, has returned home.

Several of the Winston-Salem young men took in the baseball game at the University on Saturday last.

Mrs. Judge M. B. Wood, of Bristol, Tenn., who has been visiting relatives in the city, has returned to her home.

Our honored chaplain, Hon. A. E. Holton, is the coolest man in the city these buoyant days. He knows how to be District Attorney, notwithstanding the rumors that appear in discredited newspapers. His friends here, who are legion, rejoice that meritorious service and high legal attainments are to be recognized by his appointment.

State Senator S. F. Shore passed through the city on Saturday returning from Raleigh, where he attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture,

of which he is a member.

## BOBO THE MURDERER

### AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL AND THE SENTENCE.

Swift and Righteous Justice—The Jury Out About Seven Hours—Judge Ewart's Sentence.

New Bern, N. C., March 26.—The jury in the case of State vs. Bobo, the murderer of James Washington on the race track in this city on the 23rd of February last, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. They were out almost seven hours, several of the jury insisting upon a verdict of mercy. The case has attracted great attention and interest, and the spacious courthouse has been crowded to its utmost.

Pastor Simms of Tabernacle Baptist church secured Rev. A. C. Barron, pastor of the First Baptist church in Charlotte, to assist him in a series of revival services to commence on the third Sunday in April.

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# THE HEROES OF GREECE

Merciless Christian and  
Brutal Turk Hedge  
Them About.

"WE ARE NAUGHT FOR OUR LIVES."

"UNION OR DEATH!" THE WAR CRY  
OF THE CRETAN.

The Blood of Slaughtered Innocence  
Crieth From the Ground—Europe  
May Crush Out Her Life, But  
Honor is Immortal.

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and Publishing Association.)

London, March 27.—The Powers been shelling the Christians again this afternoon at 2 o'clock. That is the latest news about the Cretan situation as given to Christian England today in the laconic language of the Cretan correspondent of the Times, Christian England, it should be added, is now so accustomed to the news of the shedding of Christian blood by one agency or another, that it ate its breakfast with its usual appetite. I cannot imagine, however, that even the most callous and cynical of this so-called Christian nation could read today's dispatch from the correspondent of the Telegraph, who has just returned from the interior of Crete, without serious disturbance of equanimity. It was high time that the reply of Crete to the policy which Europe is enforcing by shells and starvation should be made known to the world. The answer comes today in language so simple, graphic and convincing that it should rouse even the stolid manhood of European civilization to cry against the infamy of the present policy. The correspondent, disguised as a Cretan priest, joined the insurgents at Akrotiri, and was one of the bands of Cretans who were received by the Italian admiral to visit the interior with the object of submitting to the people the proclamation of the admirals in regard to the future of the island. At Vamos an insurgent doctor named Venzelos mounted a ladder and read in a loud voice the proclamation, explaining the meaning of autonomy and demanding the views of the people. Shouts of indignation resulted and scores of men began to speak together. The mayor of Vamos said: "We are now united with Greece. We enjoy the protection of law and order in the interior of Crete and would enjoy it throughout the island if Europe let us alone. Banok left us alone. We refuse autonomy and will never co-operate in establishing it. We will oppose it so long as our powder and ball last. That is our view and the view of all Cretans."

Ex-Deputy Paspadakis said: "Europe does not understand the Cretan question and is, therefore, on the wrong track. We know what we want, and why we want it. Our reasons are not merely sentimental, but economical. We are decided to maintain the union with Greece at all costs." Voceforous cheers greeted this speech. The writer continues: "When the popular passion had somewhat subsided I witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. An old man, 75 years of age, named Millinoyakis, formerly director of the Cretan bank, said: 'We all want union with Greece. On this point there are no dissents. Europe may annihilate us, but cannot change our conviction. So long as one Cretan lives he will exclaim, as I do now, 'Union or Death.' My son George was killed at Attriti a fortnight ago, I loved him dearly, but gave him willingly, and am ready to sacrifice my family and myself as a protest against autonomy. We have lost our property and care nothing for our lives.'

Whereupon the crowd shouted: "We are naught for our lives." Great indignation was expressed by Christians at the marked favor manifested by European admirals towards the Moslems, who are allowed to send reinforcements, not merely of regulars but of irregulars, including Mohammedans recently rescued by Col. Vassos at Candanos, despite the express written promise of the British consul that effective measures would be taken to hinder them from fighting against the Cretans in the island. Having seen with my own eyes this promise in the British consul's handwriting, I assured the people that the rescued Moslems were not allowed to engage in the combat. They replied: "Come up tomorrow by daylight, and you will see those same Moslems marching from Canaea."

They spoke the truth. I have since seen them, and must say that nothing could damage more materially the authority of the admirals and the good faith of Europe in the eyes of the Cretans than the line of conduct which makes the European fleets appear in the role of Turkey's allies. The Christians also bitterly complained, and with truth that a Turkish warship in Suda bay was allowed to bombard Kalives, although it is under European protection. This bombardment occurred twice in my presence, as did also the shelling of the village of Kontopoulo when I was staying there. Moreover, every two-oared boat crossing Suda bay has been fired at by the Turkish battleship before the eyes of the admirals.

The Turkish fortified barracks, called blockhouses, around Canaea constitute a source of chronic danger. The soldiers, fresh from Armenia, shoot at passing Christians in sport and do not respect even a white flag. I myself have been frequently fired at, and once nearly hit, and have been for the past three days absolutely cut off from Canaea by the Turkish blockhouses. In the mountains, in a place called Stilofarano, we heard bird voices across a deep, impassable ravine, issuing apparently from the bowels of the earth. We stopped and, though field-glasses saw emaciated women and children issuing from a cave high up the mountain on the opposite side of the cliff. They were the wives, widows and children of Christians taking refuge from the Turks of Malaxa, and living on roots. We could not help them. When we reached Col. Vassos' headquarters at Alkiano, I saw scores of famishing people, once rich, who came begging food. Some of them spoke English. All were barefooted and emaciated, several having not eaten for three or four

days. There are hundreds in the same condition, yet the food supply is stopped by the order of Europe. The distress is heartrending, and disease has now supervened."

This testimony and more to the same effect is from correspondents of journals which steadfastly uphold Lord Salisbury in his Cretan policy. The problem is how long the unanimous testimony of the facts in the case will fail to influence the attitude of the Government and its supporters. There is ample evidence that the political features of the situation are rapidly approaching an issue of the greatest importance to Europe and the world. Lord Salisbury's visit to Paris yesterday to consult M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, is an event of the utmost significance. When before has a prime minister of Great Britain esteemed the emergency in the affairs of Europe so great that he has gone to Paris to hold a consultation with the foreign minister of France? An attempt is naturally made to disguise the importance of the visit under the fiction of a health trip, but that is only a transparent subterfuge. Nothing has transpired, nothing will transpire, probably, at the present day regarding what took place at these two momentous interviews in Paris. It may be assumed that greater things than solution of the Cretan crisis were discussed. It is not venturing beyond the bounds of probability to say that the whole question of Anglo-French relations was gone into, and that, too, in a spirit of warmest friendliness and conciliation on the part of Lord Salisbury. The whole course of political events continues to be in favor of closer relations between England and France. England is undoubtedly the initiator. It is suggested in more than one quarter that Lord Salisbury, under the pressure of the extraordinary political situation in Europe at the present moment, might be willing to abandon the traditional English policy of "no entangling alliances" and enter into an agreement with France which would be an alliance in everything but name. Even the Egyptian difficulty, some believe, might be adjusted on that basis to the satisfaction of the French people.

## A UNIQUE LIBRARY.

The Institution Founded by John Crerar, to be Opened.

Chicago, Ill., March 29.—On Thursday next there will be opened in this city what will be a unique addition to its list of free libraries. It will be known as the John Crerar library, after its founder, who left by will the money for its endowment. It is unique in that it is a free public reference library devoted to one particular branch of literature—science. The directors have had a series of conferences with the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library, and a scheme has been devised whereby the available world of books has been divided among them, thus preventing, in the words of the directors, "unnecessary duplication and wasteful rivalry." It is hoped that sometime in the future the three libraries will issue a common catalogue, but meanwhile each will work in its peculiar field, which, in the case of the John Crerar library, will be the natural, the physical and the social sciences with their applications. There will be no disproportionate outlay in one subject, but the purpose is to make the library exceptionally rich in scientific periodicals, American and foreign. Here is the scheme of classification:

I. General Works—Bibliography, History, cyclopedias, general periodicals, general societies, exhibitions and museums, psychology, logic, history and geography, cartography.

II. Social Sciences—Ethics, statistics, political science, political economy, administration (including documents), associations and institutions, education, commerce and communication, customs and folk lore.

III. Physical Sciences—Mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry and mineralogy.

IV. Natural Sciences—Geology, paleontology, biology, botany, zoology.

V. Applied Sciences—Engineering, agriculture, domestic economy, trade and transportation, chemical technology, manufacture and trades, building, landscape gardening, architecture, drawing and design, photography.

The total endowment is estimated to be over \$2,500,000, and the income should be sufficient ultimately to allow the making of a good collection within the proposed limits. The directors have decided not to encroach upon the endowment for any purpose. For the eventual purchase of land and the erection of a permanent building, they began at once to set aside from the income a fund which already exceeds \$100,000 in amount. This decision limits the income immediately available for books and periodicals, but it insures an undiminished capital fund "to provide, maintain and support a library for all time."

When the library is opened Thursday there will be over 15,000 volumes ready for use, and nearly 7,000 more in process of preparation. The number of periodicals in the reading room will be \$60,000, with 400 others to be added. By the end of 1898 it is expected that there will be 40,000 volumes on the shelves.

John Crerar died October 19, 1880, leaving the residue of his estate, after the payment of numerous bequests both private and public, for the creation and endowment of a free public library. In 1891 the validity of the will was attacked, but was sustained by a decision of the Supreme court of the state of Illinois, rendered June 19, 1892. The administration of the estate in the Probate court was closed July 13, 1894. The library was incorporated under the laws of Illinois October 12, 1894, and was duly organized January 12, 1895.

Norman Williams is president of the library association and Clement W. Andrews is librarian.

## Bock.

Bock, gentle bock,  
Shy harbinger of spring,  
You bear no shock  
Like that sweet fashioning  
Known as "high-ball."  
Or like the gin-fizz gay—  
No sting at all  
Like an absinthe frappe!  
You come to us  
With soothing springtime rains.  
No trenchant cuss  
Awaits the hidden pains;  
Thou mellowest  
The edge of winter's cold.  
We thy fair form enfold,  
Deeming the day  
More bright that thou hast been.  
The while we say,  
"Just set 'em up again!"  
Bock, gentle bock,  
Friend of the errant bummer,  
To thee we flock!  
Wilt smile on us all summer?

REV. THOMAS W. BABB

REPLIES TO SENATOR BUTLER'S ATTACK  
IN THE CAUCASIAN.

They are Hard on Babb, but Babb Tells  
Some Interesting Things—It's a Merry,  
Merry Fight.

From the Perquinians Record.

It is an adage true as old, "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." Mr. Butler is mad, and the white heat of his anger is shown by an article in his paper, the Caucasian, of March 17, and found in another column of this paper under the heading "The Two Fellows from North Carolina at the Memphis Meeting." In this article Mr. Butler empties the vials of his wrath on one G. Ed. Kesler and one Rev. T. W. Babb. "The two fellows from North Carolina at the Memphis meeting" Of Mr. Kesler and Mr. Butler's attack upon him, we have nothing to say, more than that Mr. Kesler is a gentleman of courage and ability, a leading Populist in his section, and, in all that constitutes patriotism and loyalty to the principles of the Populist party, is Mr. Butler's equal if not superior, and fully able to take care of himself, in any tilt with Mr. Butler, although Mr. Butler may happen by an accident to be United States senator.

But of this attack upon us and his low cunning, as evidenced by the White letter, procured as far back as Jan. 4, to circumvent and humble aspirations which we might have, is concerned, we have this to say, Mr. Butler knows well that we were one of the first, if not the first, Populist in the state, to discover his true character, and expose the treachery of his design.

That, like the meanest of God's creatures, he possessed a two-sided soul, one to face the world with, and one to show a friend when he would betray him, was long known by some of our Democratic friends. Joe Daniels, in the News and Observer, has told us that he was a traitor, a political villain and sneak thief; and if Joe had been a reliable journalist, we might have been on our guard. But Joe, like Sambo's dog Bowser, that barked up every tree, had talked so wildly about everybody and everything that no one could trust him. So we were left to make the discovery for ourselves, and when we made it, we lifted the covering from this hideous skeleton of treachery and deceit. We tore the lion's skin from this political jackal, and showed the animal as he was. We stripped this political guttersnipe of his jackdaw plumage, and exposed the bird in his native filth. Aided by such Populist patriots as Kesler, Garrett, Gill, Amis, Wood, White, and others, we saved the Populist party from being handed over to Daniels, Manly and company, and kept Mr. Butler from receiving his anticipated reward, and this was what smote him, and, smarting under the stinging blow, he stooped from the exalted position of United States senator to revenge himself on us by trying to hinder our advancement to even a clerk's position; and he appeals to the basest passions of the basest men, to aid him, in his low design, as evidenced by this letter of one John E. White. We hardly know Mr. John E. White. We know little of his history or his antecedents. But we venture the assertion that he is of low and vulgar parentage, or a rare exception to the general rule, that gentle breeding makes gentlemen; for no one after reading this letter and being cognizant of the facts, could ever dream that Mr. White was even a gentleman much less a professed Christian and a minister; and yet this man, whom (judging from this letter and his unprovoked attack) there are many better wearing stripes, poses as a Christian minister, and uses the influence that this sacred calling is supposed to give, to perpetrate the highest crime known to the Christian code: "He that steals my purse steals trash, but he that filches me of my good name, steals that which enriches him not, but makes me poor indeed."

Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer.—I John 3:15.

Who will say that Mr. John E. White's letter reflects the spirit of Christ, or that it was prompted by love, love for me, love for the church? Who does not know that it was dictated by the spirit of the devil, born and domesticated upon the hearth of the most bitter, malignant, personal, and partisan hate? And yet its author poses as a minister of the gospel of peace and love, a minister of our holy religion, a minister of Christ, who came to seek and to save them that are lost, a minister of that court of love and mercy, at whose bar (if he has a conscience) he stands today a cowering, cringing culprit, branded with the mark of Cain, a murderer at heart, an assassin of character, a moral thief. But we have neither time nor space to deal further with this despicable character, or to ventilate his conduct while sojourning in this section. But, before we part company with this political hybrid and zealot in priestly robes, we wish to ask who authorized him to speak for the Baptists in this section, among whom and in every church, we have many more friends than he, or any of his kin? How did he hope to serve the cause of Christ and his church, by this wanton attack upon one who had never done him harm, and about whom he knew but little, and about a subject of which he knew still less?

But I pity him, from the depth of my soul I pity the littleness and the meanness of the man that could make such a public exhibition of his godlessness, Christless, graceless soul; and I can only pray, that a merciful Providence may save him from the depths of that infamy to which his brutal, heartless, merciless, slanderous attack would assign us. But enough of Mr. White, Butler's political tool, and his letter for the present. But Mr. Butler is mad. His little treacherous soul is bubbling at white heat with one G. Ed. Kesler and one Rev. T. W. Babb, and why? First, because last fall in the campaign, we discovered his treacherous design, and joined with the true and loyal Populists of the state to prevent his betrayal of the party into the hands of its enemies, and thereby may have disappointed some of Mr. Butler's financial expectations. Secondly, we were at Raleigh during the meeting of the Legislature and did what we could to aid the true Populists in carrying out their pledge (to which pledge Mr. Butler was a party) to return Senator Pritchard to his seat in the United States senate. And here again we may have interfered with some of our worthy senator's financial calculations; at least the re-election of Pritchard prevented him from hanging out his shingle as

patronage broker in the city of Washington.

But our great crime was going to the Memphis meeting. "The two fellows at the Memphis meeting." Why not there? Why was Mr. Butler not there? He had time to leave his place in Washington to play the lobbist at Raleigh. Why was he not at Memphis? Ah, because he durst not. He knew that he had basely betrayed Watson, and deliberately sold out the Populist party to its enemies; and his cowardly, treacherous soul shrank with fear and trembling from the righteous indignation, the scorn and contempt that he knew he would meet from the hundreds of true Populist editors, from Maine to California, gathered in that meeting. This is why he was not at Memphis. His guilty conscience, his self condemnation kept him away. And now traitor and coward as he is, thug like, from his hiding place in the United States senate and at a safe distance in Washington, he shoots his poisonous arrows at every member of that association from that grand man, President Vanderbilt, to the humblest member of the body. But we need pursue this political Benedict Arnold no further to hit him now is like kicking a dead lion. He is already a political corpse. His influence in the state and nation is gone, and when the term of his office, which he won by hypocrisy, and deceit, is ended, he will fall, like Lucifer, from his high political perch to the nethermost political darkness and disgrace.

Poitically, Mr. Butler is more an object of pity than of hate. He holds the position of national chairman against the wishes of a majority of his party, which position the Reform Press association of the United States has asked him to resign.

He has lost the respect, confidence and leadership of his party in North Carolina, until not a prominent Populist in the state (except a few officers) are found among his followers. He holds the high office of United States senator by the votes of men who like the North Carolina darkey that caught the Florida skunk, are sick and sorry that they touched the animal.

We once thought that Mr. Butler was a man of merit and ability; but we have long since come to the conclusion that he simply fell overboard when the tide was rising and was floated into official position. He is indebted to the accident of a political upheaval, rather than to merit, honesty, or ability for his elevation. He was rotten-egged into the United States senate, and when his term of office in that body is at an end he will step down and out, with an affluvia clinging to his name and memory, compared with which the odor of a rotten egg is a summer rose. But we can discuss Mr. Butler no further. He is simply a political charlatan, mountebank and empiric, and this were enough.

THOS. W. BABB.

GRANT DAY CEREMONIES.

President McKinley Will Deliver an Address.

N. Y. Mail and Express.

This day cleared up advantageously several matters in connection with the Grant memorial celebration that had been pending for some time. It was learned through Gen. Horace Porter that President McKinley had given assurance that he would be present on April 27 without fail and would deliver an address. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal of the parade, also received a telegram from Adj't Gen. Tillington stating that the entire National Guard of the State, or about 13,000 men, would be ordered out.

This information puts an end to the uncertainty as to the appearance of the guardsmen growing out of the controversy over the matters of maintenance and transportation. The brigade commanders also inform Gen. Dodge that nine-tenths of their commands will be in line in march. With the detachments from other states an unsurpassed military demonstration is assured.

The plans have been formulated for the platforms and grand stands to be erected. They were drawn up by a committee, of which Cornelius O'Reilly was chairman, and before they are adopted they must be approved by the Committee on Plan and Scope, of which Gen. Horace Porter is chairman; the Military Committee, of which Gen. Dodge is chairman, and the various other sub-committees.

As they stand now, the plants contemplate a platform for 3,000 people 100 feet south of Grant's tomb, a platform for 7,000 people further south and facing the first stand, and another platform for 1,000 people to the east of the eastern driveway. There will also be constructed a bridge crossing the eastern drive to a street that is to be opened, the object of which is to permit spectators to leave the grounds without difficulty or disturbing the ceremony.

On the stand nearest the tomb will be President McKinley, the members of the diplomatic corps, the orators of the day, and the most distinguished invited guests. It is from here that the speeches will be made. The reviewing party will overlook the parade as it passes along the eastern driveway, in order that the sun may not be in their faces. The columns will pass around Clemmons and return on the west drive to some as yet undesignated street, where they will be disbanded.

Facing the presidential stand, and within easy hearing distance, will be the second and larger stand. Here will be accommodations for congressmen, legislators from the various states, and others. On the other side of the eastern driveway will be the large stand to accommodate 10,000 people. It will run from 122d street to 124th street, and perhaps beyond. From this stand invitations will be issued to all contributors to the Grant Memorial fund, whose gifts were above a certain fixed sum, that is yet to be announced.

On the bridge that is to cross the eastern driveway it is planned to have a chorus of 1,000 voices and a band under the direction of Frank Damrosch. It will be so located as to be within good hearing distance of the three big stands.

Admiral Bunce has written as follows from the flagship New York to Gen. Dodge:

"All the available ships of the naval force under my command will take part in the celebration, and I will be glad to co-operate with you as far as possible to further its success. I propose to leave here early next month for Hampton Roads, where I shall assemble as many of the ships of the squadron as possible, and I shall sail from them with them on April 19 and reach New York on the following day. This will give ample time to arrange and perfect all details relating to the naval portion of the ceremony."

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**The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

Colonel Boyd will be heard from later on, and don't you forget it.

In the shuffle for the judgeship, where, oh, where is our Governor?

Captain Price has big backing, and the judgeship, he thinks, is coming his way.

Purnell returns feeling quite chipper. His chances for the judgeship are still in the ascendant.

Senator Butler doesn't seem to be cutting much of a figure in politics these days. Butler's stock is down.

It seems that The Tribune knocked a hole in Bro. Ramsey's glass house, and must have hit him where Fitzsimmons hit Corbett.

It would be interesting to know just the financial condition of the city of Raleigh. The question is, Do the Republicans want an elephant on their hands?

One of the most degrading pictures of our times is to see our people constantly up before the courts. Why not settle these differences among yourselves? It is through your senselessness that the lawyers and justices are made rich. Many a man's little home has been swept away from him on account of some trifling misunderstanding that could easily have been settled out of court.—Wilmington (colored) Record.

Evidently Editor Ramsey knows very little about metropolitan journalism. He is, perhaps, a pretty good Populistic country editor of a weekly paper, and it is possible he will make a good Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Were we to venture a remark we would say a better secretary than editor; and if we were in his place we would resign the editorship. Drawing two salaries always has an ugly look.

The tariff bill should be sent from the House straight to Mr. Hanna in the Senate. Then let the conflict come—Atlanta Constitution.

It could not be in safer or better hands than those of Senator Hanna. A friend of the people—a man of the people, and one of the men in the nation the people look to bring about prosperity. Were such a thing possible as this bill being sent to the Senator personally, no man in favor of protective prosperity would object, but such expressions are superlatively silly.

We take it from some manifestations in the Raleigh Tribune that it would rest better nights if Governor Russell should whist to his dog, take his gun and move out of the Republican party. We have no objections to the Governor being dislodged politically, but we desire the Tribune to understand that he must not be headed towards the Democrats. The Tribune will kindly steer as well as drive.—Asheville Citizen.

Don't be alarmed. The Governor is not headed for the Democratic party. He is, like Josephus Daniels, headed for the Bryan-Popocatic party. It's the other fellow that is "walking the floor," not The Tribune man. We never felt merrier over a little family disturbance than at this time, for we are maintaining Republican principles and standing by Republicans—loyal to our party. Sabe!

**STATE NORMAL MAGAZINE.**

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the March number of The State Normal Magazine. President Charles D. McIver contributes to this number a thoughtful paper on "Our Next Educational Advance." In this article he first emphasizes the fact that North Carolina is the most American State in the Union. In addition to this, it is essentially a rural State, its population being widely dispersed and nowhere congested. "Conditions have not been so favorable to education as they were in States of less area, denser of population, and with less of Nature's bounty."

The great advance made by some of the cities of the State in establishing and improving their public schools is shown:

"The work now done in a number of the city public schools of North Carolina is as good as that done in the leading educational States of the Union."

"Our next forward step in education will be taken when townships in the country begin to supplement their State tax for public schools by a local tax upon polls and property, exactly as has been done in the towns."

"That the schools in our towns are open for eight or ten months in the year and do good work, while the schools in the rural districts run for less than four months with unsatisfactory results, is due not so much to the scattered population of the country and to poverty as to the fact that one hundred dollars of property in the country pays only eighteen cents in schools, whereas one hundred dollars of property in the town where local taxation has been voted pays twice or three times that much. Moreover, the poll tax is increased correspondingly in the towns."

"The attention of those who think

that people object to taxes for education should be called to the fact that most of the people who have moved from the country to the town have done so because of the superior educational advantages. Although they leave a home where their poll tax is only two dollars and go to a home where it is often from four to six dollars, and where all their personal property will be taxed twice or three times as much as in the country."

Professor McIver then points out that the system of local taxation is popular wherever tried. The necessity of intelligent and thorough supervision is emphasized.

He then argues for the higher education of women. "One-third of our population (white women), and, in my judgment, the most important third, has been left to shift for itself for all its educational advancement beyond the public-school course."

In closing, Professor McIver shows the importance of educating the women, since they are "the mothers and teachers of the race." "The education given to men often dies with those who have received it."

The account of the visit of the committee from the General Assembly to the institution is very interesting. The Magazine does the college great credit.

**TWO KINDS OF DEMOCRATS.**

The Democrats (if there is a Democratic party) ought to get together. There is a wing of it that declares that if the Dingley bill becomes a law it will decrease the treasury deficiency, while others declare it will increase the surplus. But this is just like the Democratic party. It either has no leaders, or the leaders are so numerous that they won't follow any lead; hence they can never agree. It has been the way for many years, until a large part of what was once the Democratic party has shook the dust off their feet and have set their faces towards the Republican party.

Many of the Southern Democrats have discovered that protection of raw material is decidedly a good thing and they are going in for it.

The same class, as a rule, are in favor of a sound financial policy, and as these are the fundamental principles of the Republican party we do not see what these men are going to do, unless they come into the Republican fold. There is but one thing that keeps them out, and that is old time prejudices.

These should not cut any figure at this late date, after such object lessons as the people have had the past four years with these two questions. They will be the issues in the next campaign, as indeed there are none others except local questions.

The Popocatic party—Butler-Jones-Bryan—are in the political saddle. These men are free traders, for free silver and free anarchists; and Democrats who have been such all their lives, who are now protectionists and sound money men, cannot nor will not affiliate with them.

**TOO MUCH BRYAN.**

The following editorial from the New York Sun is in accord with what The Tribune has been saying, that it was the intention of the Popocatic party to force Bryanism on the Democratic party, and the Sun confirms this idea. The Sun says:

The announcement comes from Washington that William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall are to be the guests of honor at a banquet in that city on

Jefferson's birthday, under the direction of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. "All the Democratic members of Congress," says the dispatch, "and many Democrats from neighboring cities are expected."

Is Bryanism, then, to be allowed to continue to masquerade in the guise of Democracy? Are the party leaders going to pet and coddle and put forward in and out of season the dangerous demagogue who drove thousands upon thousands of Democrats into voting the Republican ticket at the last Presidential election? Do they really think that those Democrats will ever come back to the party, if the distinictively Bryanite doctrines are to be permanently sanctioned in its councils?

The leading men in the Democratic organization may be foolish enough to support such hopes, but if so they will be grievously disappointed.

After such a victory as the Republicans had last autumn, a reaction is only natural; and the Democratic party would have a great opportunity, even this year and right here in this state and in the Greater New York, if its leaders would stand together for the true principles of Democracy before they were poisoned by Bryanism.

Can they not be wise enough to do this?

If, on the other hand, they insist upon giving Bryan's name to the fore, they will banish forever from the party the vast body of voters who had no idea of leaving it forever when they cast their ballots for McKinley in November last.

Too much Bryan, gentlemen, from this time on, will mean too few Democratic votes at the next election.

**RAMSEY'S GLASS HOUSE.**

The Progressive Farmer is worried over The Tribune's Republicanism. He gets his idea from Dave Sutton, who knows less about Republicanism than does Ramsey. We were a Republican before either was born. We participated in the Fremont campaign in 1856; we voted for President Lincoln when he ran for President the second time—our first vote. We served nearly four years in the Union army, and since 1856 have never scratched a Republican ticket, but voted it straight every election since then.

That we occupied a position on the Memphis Appeal in '71 and '72 as financial and commercial editor is certain; and we flattered ourselves that we filled the position right up to the top notch; that we occupied the position of city editor of the Dallas (Tex.) Herald in '84 and '85 is also true, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the paper double its subscription during our stay on that paper.

We make this little statement so that Editor Ramsey may not run further into the mistake. We can excuse Ramsey, because he has assumed a new role as Governor Russell's official organ, the Governor having appointed him to an office that pays him \$1,500.

This effort to cast a doubt upon the Republicanism of The Tribune is so weak that it is hardly worth noticing. So far as the political pedigree of the assistant editor and reporters, etc., are concerned, we care nothing—they are employed as professional men, though none have anything to do with the political editorials or the policy of the paper. They were selected for their attainments as writers and their capability to perform their duties, and we have had no reason to change our mind.

The Tribune, which has the reputation, among Republicans and Democrats throughout the State (exclusive of the little Populistic coterie around the Statehouse) of being easily the best daily in the State, for news, with possibly the exception of the Charlotte Observer, and we claim to be its peer, has no fear that the Governor's anti-Republisc-Populistic organ can injure The Tribune by its poor, little, weak personal attacks.

We are much obliged to Mr. Ramsey for this opportunity to say a word for The Tribune.

We are proud of it, and it gives us great pleasure to speak of it in terms it really deserves, and as every paper in the State has attested to this fact, except, perhaps, the Progressive Farmer, "More anon."

A PAIR OF 'EM.

It was little Dave Sutton, Gov. Russell's whipper-in and law partner, that said we believe in the News and Observer, the Governor's Popocatic organ, that The Tribune was not Republican, but it was left for Editor Ramsey, the Governor's anti-Pritchard Populist organ, to say: "If we were going to subscribe for a Republican paper we would look around a little before we would close a trade." These worthies are bright lights. They may place a high estimate upon themselves, but the estimate that the public places upon them is not so high, and the only object we have in noticing the senseless article is to put the Farmer where it belongs, having sold itself for a mess of pottage, and the Governor who was a party to the deal.

THE MONGOOSE.

News comes from Raleigh that there is a very ferocious wild-cat at the State Museum, which in a few days will be chloroformed and sent to the taxidermist, to go in the collection of animals in the museum.

What a pity that the taxidermist

could not have secured a mongoose

or two for his collection while the Legislature was in session.—Asheville Gazette.

Does the Gazette wish to intimate that there was a mongoose or two in the Legislature? A mongoose is, we believe, a native of Africa, noted for destroying the eggs and young of the crocodile and poisonous snakes. We must admit that there were very curious animals in the Legislature, but we can't go quite so far as our contemporary; and then we, perhaps, might differ as to who was the "mongoose."

Some of those who had white skins were not half as white as some of those with black skins.

GET RIGHT, FRIEND.

There is a party of protectionists springing up in the south that promises to revolutionize the industrial interest of this section.—Raleigh Tribune.

May the Lord save us. As if we weren't having hard enough times already.—Asheville Gazette.

Of course there are people who can't stand prosperity. By the way, some editors know devilish little about that kind of "commodity." But the Dingley bill will settle the question, and if our northern friend of the Gazette wants to get right he ought to climb into the band wagon, for the South is fast falling into the protection line.

Jim Young says in his paper that when he is made postmaster he will resign the office of Inspector of Fertilizers. Jim is nothing if not modest.

When he is postmaster? Did anybody ever hear of the moon turning into a green cheese?

Pritchard and Russell working in harmony! Did any body ever accuse Senator Pritchard of being an anarchist?

The North Carolinians have left Washington that William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall are to be the guests of honor at a banquet in that city on

**AS TO THE PENITENTIARY.**

Ex-Governor Carr, it seems, took exception to some statement made in The Tribune in regard to the penitentiary not being self-sustaining during his administration. Without full investigation, we must admit we cannot be so positive as we would, but State Treasurer Worth informs us that for the two years past the appropriations, special and general, to the amount of \$49,158.71, have been drawn, and we presume consumed. The inference is, that the institution was not self-sustaining. If we are wrong, we are ready to stand corrected. The cause for the statement, in the first place, was, that the country press was howling about the extravagance of the late Legislature appropriating \$25,000 for support of the penitentiary. There was no thought of charge of extravagance or crookedness, but a defence of the act of the late Legislature. It did less than the former Legislature, and did little enough, under the present system of running the penitentiary. There was no reflection on Governor Carr, or criticism of what had gone before; but when the Democratic press forgets what was done under its administration, it must be reminded of the facts.

While it took \$49,158.71 during Governor Carr's administration, under the present administration only \$25,000 can be used. We don't say that the present administration would use \$50,000 if it had it to use.

**REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.**

Dingley's bill increases the tariff on liquors and wines only 25 per cent.; on silk goods only 15 per cent. Those are luxuries. It increased the duty on earthen and glass ware about 40 per cent; on woolens about 100 per cent. These are necessities. It is not easy to see that this is a bill for the relief of the people, calculated to bring prosperity.

Yes, sirree, it is easy to see this is a bill for "the relief of the people calculated to bring about prosperity." The whisky and silk tariff does not cover but few, comparatively speaking, of the great number of working men in the United States; but the three industries mentioned embrace hundreds of thousands of American workmen at good wages; besides it revives the sheep growing business of the country, which the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill absolutely destroyed—brought down the price of sheep from \$3.00 to 50cents.

Yes, indeed, such provisions in the Dingley bill will bring about just the prosperity the Republican party has promised. Even the Texas congressmen favor the tax on wool, and we venture to say no man will pay for an ordinary suit of clothes one dollar more when the bill becomes a law than is paid now and tens of thousands more will be sold, for there will be money with which to buy.

**THE MONGOOSE.**

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and then we, perhaps, might differ as to who was the "mongoose."

Some of those who had white skins

were not half as white as some of those with black skins.

**ANOTHER WEYLER VICTORY.****Heavy Rebel Losses Reported, Spanish Losses Light.**

Havana, March 29.—General Hernandez Velasco, while operating in the hills of Pinar del Rio yesterday encountered at Cabecadas Rio Hundo a party of rebels, one hundred strong, under the insurgent general, Ruiz Rivera. The rebels occupied a strong position and fought stubbornly, but after an hour's engagement they were defeated and dispersed.

Major-General Rivera, suffering from three bullet wounds, and his chief of staff, Col. Bacalla, were taken prisoners, and Lieut. Terry, of the insurgent party, who was badly wounded by a fragment of a shell, was also left in the hands of the troops. The rebels carried some of their dead with them, but left ten on the field that they were unable to remove. The troops lost one man killed and one lieutenant and twenty-four privates wounded. The prisoners, General Rivera and Col. Bacalla were brought to San Crist

## TUCKER'S INJUNCTION

For Private Stockholders of Atlantic and N. C. Railroad

SERVED ON GOV. RUSSELL YESTERDAY

HE IS PREVENTED FROM APPOINTING A STATE'S PROXY.

And From Applying for a Receiver—  
The New Directors and Officers  
Made Parties to the Suit—Returnable at Greensboro April 6th.

Governor Russell was, on yesterday about 11 o'clock, served with a restraining order which will, at least for some time, prevent him from making any changes in the directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad except for cause and on due notice.

JUDGE SIMONTON, Judge Circuit Court United States for Fourth Circuit.

25th March, 1897.  
Charleston, S. C., at Chambers.

United States Marshal Carroll will leave this morning for New Bern to serve the restraining order upon President Hancock. He will also go to the homes of the other parties made defendant in the suit before returning home.

Mr. Tucker is represented in the conduct of his suit by Messrs. Boykin and Jones, of this city.

### GREAT STORM IN TEXAS

Causes Floods in Trinity River, and Damage of \$2,000,000.

Dallas, Tex., March 29.—An enormous body of water is pouring past Dallas to-night. Trinity river has risen fully forty feet since yesterday morning and is rising now at the rate of a foot an hour, although no rain has fallen since this morning. The overflow is doing vast damage to farm property along the river banks. John Jist and Miss Ruby Smith were drowned in a branch of the Trinity, near Era, in Cooke county, yesterday evening. The body of Miss Smith was found to-day. Her father is an alderman of Gainesville, Texas.

Railroad managers estimate the damage to property of various lines in Texas at not less than half a million dollars. No trains can go south before to-morrow on the Santa Fe, the Central or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Things are being patched up so as to send trains northward and eastward to-night. The general property loss in Texas from the storm is estimated at from one million and a half to two million dollars.

### Judge Day, of Ohio, to go to Cuba.

Washington, March 29.—It is stated that Judge John R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, will go to Cuba as the duly accredited representative of this Government. His special mission will be as an envoy of the President to examine into and report the true state of affairs on the island.

Judge Day was offered and refused the post of Solicitor General. He came to Washington Saturday last, but did not until to-day accept the Cuban position tendered him. He returned to Canton to-night, but will return very soon and go to Cuba.

### Newspaper Representative Reported Killed

Washington, March 29.—Consul Lee has sent the State Department the following telegram:

"Havana, March 28.—Mr. C. E. Crosby, of New York, representative of the Chicago Record, is reported killed while watching with field-glasses the combat between Spanish and insurgent forces near Arrayo Blanco, close to the boundary between Puerto Principe and Santa Clara. He came to the island 30th of January. Said to have been graduated at St. Cyr, France."

### Ruiz on the Warpath.

Havana, March 29.—Gen. Ruiz, with two battalions of troops, has started in the direction of Majagua, near the Jucaro-Moron trocha. The movement seems to be due to the concentration of the rebels under Gomez. The troops have dislodged a number of rebels from their positions and pursued them with infantry and cavalry. Thirty rebels are known to have been killed, and it is believed that the number was larger. The troops lost two killed and twenty-five wounded.

### Heavy Rains in Indian Territory.

Denison, Tex., March 29.—This section and Indian Territory has been visited by a terrific rainfall for the past twenty-four hours. All large streams are bank full of water and great damage has been done to farming lands. Every stream and river in the Indian Territory is reported as being out of its banks. In the eastern portion of Chickasaw Nation a tornado wrecked houses but no casualties were reported.

### Murdered for a Trifle.

Montgomery, Ala., March 29.—A special to the Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says:

William Cherry and William Jones, farmers, working abutting lands, this evening fell out over the ownership of a single-tree. Cherry rode a mile to his home and returned with his pistol. He shot Jones in the neck and abdomen, inflicting mortal wounds. Cherry has fled and a posse is after him.

### Dry Goods Assignment.

Louisville, Ky., March 29.—K. N. & R. T. Whittinghill, dealers in dry goods, assigned to-day assets estimated at \$25,000, with liabilities \$40,000.

## HERE'S A PRETTY ROW

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA ENJOINED.

A Document Signed by Judge Simonton will be Filed in Raleigh Today Which Will Prevent the "Tar Heel" Executive From Enforcing a Recent Act of the Legislature.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, March 29.

The Governor of North Carolina has again been restrained by a United States Circuit Judge. Saturday morning the Hon. E. T. Boykin, of Raleigh, representing one of the largest stockholders in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, appeared before Judge Simonton in Charleston and obtained a restraining order against Governor Russell, preventing him from enforcing the new law passed by the recent session of the North Carolina Legislature. The paper will be filed at 9 o'clock this morning with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Raleigh. It is likely to create a considerable stir in North Carolina in railroad and administration circles. During the past few months a big fight has been progress between the railroads and the State government, and the acts passed at the last session of the General Assembly are alleged to be unconstitutional. The restraining order is made returnable before Judge Simonton, at Greensboro, on April 6, 1897.

The North Carolina Legislature has undertaken to revolutionize all the public institutions in the State. It will be remembered that a short time ago Judge Simonton restrained the Governor of North Carolina from in any way interfering with the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern for a period of 99 years. Now, Judge Simonton, at the instance of Mr. W. R. Tucker, who owns \$135,510 worth of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, through his attorney, Judge E. T. Boykin, has restrained Governor Russell from the enforcement of the two acts of the State Legislature of 1897. These acts are intended to transfer the management and control of the road from the private stockholders to the State. Under the original charter the State owns two-thirds of the stock and the private stockholders the other third. By the terms of this charter, which provides a guaranteed scale of votes, the State is only entitled to 350 votes, while the private stockholders are entitled to about 700. The object of this legislation is to repeal this provision of the charter and make the State dominant in the control of the affairs of the road. It is provided likewise that the State's proxy shall be present at all meetings of the company to the end that a quorum may be constituted. This provision is not contained in the old charter.

One of the acts provides that upon the mere suggestion of the Governor, the State's proxy, and the State's directors may be removed and a meeting called forthwith for the election of a new president. It likewise places severe penalties on any of the officers or agents of the company who shall refuse to surrender the property, books and records of the company to the newly appointed officers on their demand. Also, it is declared that upon such refusal to surrender possession of the property of the company, and upon any stockholders or interested party resorting to the courts for the purpose of contesting the provisions of the act, the Governor shall designate some person in the territory contiguous to the road, who shall sue the old officers for the possession of the road, and for the appointment of a receiver, who shall take charge of, manage and control it for an indefinite period of time.

It is contended that these several provisions of the acts of 1897 are unconstitutional and void and that they deprive the officers of the road of their property rights, their office without notice and without a day in court; that it deprives the Judge of his discretion, the act making it mandatory on him to appoint the receiver, whereby his judicial discretion is taken away; in that it violates the obligation of the charter contract; in that it deprives the private stockholders of their rights without due process of law; in that it is partial and unjust legislation. It is alleged in the bill filed before Judge Simonton that the only reason for the enactment and the only reason for the enforcement of these acts is purely political. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has been declaring dividends under the deposited management for the first time in its history. Besides a great deal of money has been expended for necessary repairs and improvements.

The order of Judge Simonton, to be filed in Raleigh to-day provides that the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvements be restrained from removing any of the State directors or the State's proxy, except for cause and on due notice, and that the Governor or any person to be designated by him to institute proceedings under the first act of the Legislature of 1897 be restrained from suing or moving for the appointment of a receiver, and that the Governor be restrained from designating any person to institute proceedings for the appointment of said receiver, and that the Governor and his newly appointed directors be restrained from undertaking to enforce the provisions of the act of 1897, repealing the vote clause of the old charter, permitting the State's proxy to vote one vote for each share of the State's interest, and from considering it necessary that the presence of the State's proxy shall be required to constitute a quorum. The Governor is also restrained from appointing the State's proxy, as provided in the last act of the General Assembly.

This restraining order, as stated, is made returnable on April 6, and will be heard before Judge Simonton in Greensboro on that day.

Judge Boykin left Charleston yesterday morning for Raleigh with the order in his pocket, which will be filed to-day. No notice of the case was printed yesterday from the fact that had it been done all of Judge Boykin's work might have amounted to nothing.

### Carried to the Supreme Court.

Washington, March 29.—The Attorney General will move on Thursday next in the Supreme Court of the United States to advance the New York case involving the same principles as the Texas-Missouri. Pending case, so as practically to insure a re-hearing of the points involved before the Supreme Court of the United States.

## ANOTHER JOHN D. GROVES

A CASE WHERE TWO MEN HAVE THE SAME NAME.

Mayor Russ Receives an Inquiry About Groves from Chicago—A Man Seeking His Lost Brother.

Mayor Russ yesterday received a letter from Frank W. Groves, No. 1166 W. Harrison street, Chicago, enclosing a clipping from a Richmond paper about the trial of John D. Groves for the killing of Henry Wall at Forestville. Mr. F. W. Groves writes to inquire if the principal is John Daniel Groves, his brother, who left his wife and two children about four years ago and the last anything was heard of him was about two years since from a town in New Brunswick, N. S. He was then sailing the seas. He is now 28 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high. When his brother saw him last, six years ago, he had no hair, forehead and blue-gray eyes. The author of the letter is unknown, but know if this is his brother and asks the Mayor to wire him and relieve the awful suspense. He has tried several times to locate him, but this is the first clue he has found, and he fears it is too true that John Daniel Groves and his brother are the same.

Groves was seen in his cell by a Tribune reporter. He said that he was born in the southeastern portion of Duplin county about thirty-two years ago. His mother died when he was 7 years old. He has worked off and on as a railroad hand for about eight years. Some of this time was spent in South Carolina and Virginia. He is about the height described in the letter, has black hair, blue-gray eyes and a brown moustache. He says that he has no people in Chicago and certainly no brother there. He has a sister living and two brothers, one in Moore county and one in South Carolina. One of his brothers is a minister.

Captain Heartt said that he had no doubt that the two men were not the same. Sheriff Jones says that Groves is one of the quietest and most orderly prisoners he has ever had in the jail. There is not the slightest doubt that there are two persons bearing the name of John D. Groves.

### Horses Fed on Beefsteaks.

"Of all fads that fashionable people indulge in over their pets, I think the strangest idea is that of giving their horses meat as a variation to their ordinary diet," said a veterinary surgeon in London.

"Beef only is used. It is baked until quite dry and hard, then minced very fine, and given mixed with oats or meal. The animals, so far from refusing, seem to relish the mixture, and it is thought to improve their condition and courage, but if continued too long they become vicious and their coats deteriorate.

"A well-known titled lady expends a good-sized sum altogether in meat for her numerous carriage horses and hacks. She has one mare that will greedily eat a beefsteak unmixed with meat if minced small, and it has one per week. I know a retired army colonel, too, a famous hunting man, who frequently gives his hunters beef tea and other 'meat extracts' in their bran mash. Possibly it's not entirely mad, for there is one London breeder whose horses are similarly treated, and a famous race horse that won some important events last season was given a partial diet of meat at intervals."

### A Warning to Pie Hunters.

Mr. C. H. Mebane has modernized or possibly "politicalized" Owen Meredith's most famous verse and makes it read as follows:

"He who seeks one pie, and but one,  
May not obtain it before life is done;  
And he who seeks all pies wherever  
he goes,

May reap from the efforts which  
around him he sows

A harvest of barren regrets."

### Trial Trip of Gunboat Helena.

New London, Conn., March 29.—The gunboat Helena, sister to the Wilmington, was given her official trial to-day over a 27-mile course, and developed a speed of fifteen and eight-tenths knots. Her builders, the Newport News Ship Building Company, will earn a bonus of \$55,000.

### Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple device to help us? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

## GREENFRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

### WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA

## CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## New Novelties.

Our buyer, Mr. Dobbin, has been in New York the past week, replenishing the stock with the very latest novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces and Veilings. This week we show the fruits of his well-known ability for selecting the "cream" of the exclusive novelties offered.

### DRESS GOODS.

Canvas, Burlaps, Muscovietta, Drap D'Ete, Damassee Richelieu, Gorge de Crepeau, Fish Net, Grenadines, Pop-lins, Novelties, Covert Cloth, in the newest weaves and shades and mixtures, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

### GRENADES.

The Wool Weaves of 1897 bear no trace of former effects. The eye is caught at once by diaphanous open meshes to wear over a silk foundation that harmonizes or contrasts, according to individual preference. Yet, while Grenades, Etamines and the loosely-taken fabrics have the first call, Checks, Plaids, Coverts and all such closely-woven cloths are perfectly correct and desirable.

### SILKS.

This week we show a picture gallery of styles in Silks, ornate and splendid, that bear the dual impress of French taste and French daring in conception. We own the majority of the designs outright. They are ours—exclusively, absolutely. So, obviously, distinctiveness in Silk-wearing lies here.

### NEW RIBBONS, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW LACES AND NEW VEILINGS.

No one should miss this grand showing of high-class and exclusive Novelties. None ever shown here before like them.

All are invited.

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

——————

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the

very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

## Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches,

Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia

and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you

cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's

Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

## M. ROSENTHAL.

## Coal

## B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

## THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

## Admirably Located.

### Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.</

**THE HIGHEST BIDDER.**

It was at Brussels, in the auction rooms at the corner of the streets Leopold and Wiertz, that the incident occurred. My friend was an Englishman, but he had lived long in the country and had acquired a taste for the Belgian arts that seemed almost native, and that made him something of a collector. The sale at the rooms was to be very similar to a sale at Sotheby's and the catalogue referred to original manuscripts and first editions, and a hundred things loved by all the curious. My friend was present in the hope of securing some early engravings, and I was with him as part of the idleness of a holiday. We were early, and while waiting the time of the sale we looked together at the catalogue, and he entertained me with talk of this and that entry.

"This number should be interesting," he said, pointing to a line on the first page, "the love letters of Guitine, our poet of love. Keat's letters, you remember, were sold in London not long ago, and one of your verse-makers wrote a lamenting sonnet. Guitine was not so great a poet as Keats, but his passion for Jetta Teterol was as wildly spoken as the other's for Fanny Brown. Your versemaker was right; it is hard that because a man has given part of his soul to the world the world should want the whole. But the curious are innocent of modesty, and—yes, the number should be interesting."

"There will be a fight for the letters, you think?" I said.

"Yes, probably. Guitine has something of a vogue just now. The women are discovering that he wrote as in their best hours they think. And indeed it was a tender, womanly muse. The little man standing by the table—him with the glasses, I mean—will, I think, get them. He is a professor at the university, and doubtless meditates an article in one of the reviews. Himself without sentiment, he will criticize their sentiment. Already he has written more than one unkind thing about the Guitine morals; the letters will give him yet a new text."

For a moment or two I looked at the professor's hard, thin face, and sympathized with the dead poet; then, as the auctioneer mounted to his place and commenced the day's sale, I turned my eyes to one and another in the room. Mostly the crowd was of men, dealers or chance buyers, but here and there were women with the usual catalogue and pencil, and among them was one whose dress and manner interested me even to curiosity. Near to us she stood, impatiently buttoning and unbuttoning a glove, and I saw that she was pretty, but somewhat too well dressed, and somewhat too freely jeweled.

"Do you know?" I asked my friend, "who is the girl to our right?"

He looked, and slightly shrugged his shoulders, and said: "Yes, she is Marie Carbara, one of the actresses at the new theater. She is only a minor actress, but you see her cloak and brooch clasping it. They are all alike, those pretty singers and dancers; all love the sunshine and the butterfly life. What brings Marie here I do not know, nor what makes her so angry with her glove. The boudoir wants a picture, perhaps. That was very little for the Louis vases. Ah, here are the Guitine letters; they will fetch more."

The auctioneer spoke of the poet, and of his love for Jetta Teterol, and of his writings to her; again I looked around the room to one and another. Many seemed little interested in the bundle of yellow sheets, but a few seemed likely bidders. The professor was listening to the auctioneer's words and smiling as one amused; other men, who knew less than the professor, were listening with more humility; the girl Marie had ceased to play with her glove, and held one hand lightly in the other. At the girl I looked longer than at the men; she had an earnestness of expression that was pretty to see, an earnestness that presently gave me an idea.

"It is not a picture that has brought Mademoiselle Carbara here," I said to my friend; "it is these letters. Look at her."

"She is certainly concerned for them; perhaps you are right," he replied. "As I said, the women are beginning to read and to love Guitine; and—yes, perhaps you are right. Still, my man speaks first, and he is not likely soon to give in."

The professor moved his glasses forward a little and said, "Ten francs," and the bidding commenced. "Twenty," said the girl Marie, and I noticed the pleasantness of her voice, and was glad my idea had not been wrong. "Thirty," said a man to my left, "Thirty," repeated the auctioneer.

"Yes, it is a fight," said my friend, as ten by ten the offer rose, "but between the two people only. The other is an agent, and will presently reach his limit; indeed, already he seems to have reached it."

"Two hundred," said the girl. "And ten," said the professor. "Two hundred and fifty," said the girl, her cheeks flushing a little. "Three hundred," said the professor, his mouth hardening.

The third bidder had become silent, and the fight was now clearly between the two. At the end of a table the girl stood looking earnestly at the auctioneer and the bundle of letters before him; at the other the man, looking angrily at the girl. Within me was a hope that she and not he, would be the last to speak.

"Four hundred."

"Five hundred."

"Six hundred."

There was a movement of interest in the room. The offers were not large—a picture had just been sold for several thousands; but they seemed large for the few sheets of faded writing. They came too, the one more quickly following another than in the other sales; there was no delay of calculation and doubt. The excitement of those who watched was very natural.

"A thousand."

"Eighteen hundred."

"Carbara wins," said my friend; "the professor will go but little higher. How angry the man looks."

"Two thousand."

"Two thousand five hundred," said the girl.

"Two thousand five hundred," said the auctioneer, and waited for an advance.

"Two thousand five hundred," he repeated, looking questioningly at the professor.

A shake of the head was the reply, and people knew that the fight was over. With an assumption of indifference the professor moved his glasses over the

yet more forward, and began anew to turn the pages of his catalogue.

"Two thousand five hundred," said the auctioneer again; and in a moment after the sale was finished, Jetta Teterol's letters had passed to Marie Carbara; and Jetta Teterol had been dead a hundred years.

One of the assistants took the bundle to carry it to a side room, and the auctioneer began to speak of the next number; and again, as is in impatience, the girl fell to buttoning and unbuttoning her glove. But suddenly, still in impatience, she ceased, and, putting out her hands, said:

"Pardon, but if I may I will have them now. Will you give them me, please? Here are notes for the amount of two of a thousand and one of five hundred. There is no objection?"

"There is no objection," replied the auctioneer smilingly. "It is not quite usual, but there can be no objection." Then to his clerk he said: "Take the notes, please, and give Mademoiselle Carbara the letters. Mademoiselle Carbara we all know and admire. Certainly she may have them."

As the girl took the bundle and loosened the string which bound it, there was probably none in the room who was not gazing at her. Most like myself, were amazed at her eagerness; one or two were a little contemptuous; the professor was resentfully frowning. Nearer to her than some I stood, and so better than some I can tell what in the next minutes she said and did.

There were perhaps twenty or thirty letters; the uppermost one she unfolded and read. Quickly from beginning to end she read it; then placed it again with the rest; then said, as if to herself:

"Son cœur est un luth, suspendu; Sot qu'on le touche il resonne," and then looked irresolutely from side to side.

But little time did she so stand. "Pardon," she said, and stepped past the man next to her; and "Pardon" again, and stepped past me to the room corner, where was a dully burning fire. As I moved to give her space, I began to understand what now she would do, and wondered and watched.

First she took the letter she had read and glanced at it again, and then, with sudden movement, thrust it among the coals. Then, one by one, she took the others and dropped them, so that one by one they touched the flame and were alight. Then, when the last yellow sheet had burned to blackness, with her foot she crushed it and the rest to powder, then smiled and turned toward the door.

There had been silence during the time—it was but a minute or two that this was doing; and now as she stepped across the floor they were whispering only. But as she neared the door, men began to understand what she had done and they had seen; there had been sentiment; there had been poetry in the action; the spirit had been the spirit of love. A sudden noise of clapping filled the room; for a moment she paused as if startled; then smiled, and bowed, and went on into the street—Cornhill Magazine.

**WILL SEEK REPEAL.**

**Sobacco Growers of Tennessee  
Claim Hardship in the Anti-Cigarette Law.**

Knoxville Tribune.

The present session of the Tennessee Legislature passed an iron-bound bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the State.

The tobacco growers of the State are organizing for the purpose of seeking a repeal of the measure. They will advocate the enactment of rigid restrictive features in the sale of cigarettes, preventing the sale to minors, and so protecting it as to make it a penal offense to sell any adulterated goods.

Tennessee, as a tobacco growing State, ranks fourth, and adjoins on the north and east, the two leading tobacco-growing States of the Union.

By the census, Tennessee ranked fourth in acreage, fifth in production, sixth in value of product and fourth in number of planters engaged in the industry.

The tobacco industry increased in Tennessee from 1879 to 1889, 23.9 per cent., and from 1889 to 1895 the gain has been more than 64 per cent. In 1889 the number of pounds produced was 36,383,299, and its value \$1,541,464. In 1895 the value of the crop had increased to \$3,025,400.

Every county in Tennessee raises tobacco, but there are twenty-three counties that make a leading crop of it.

The belt of counties lying along the Kentucky line, west of Nashville (seventeen of them) belong to the great Kentucky tobacco zone. Clarksville, Tenn., the tobacco mart of that tier of counties, is one of the leading tobacco markets of the world. The increase in tobacco production in Tennessee has been steady and it is already the fourth in value of the leading farm products.

The tobacco crop for 1895 was almost exactly equal in value with the wheat crop of Tennessee.

Montgomery county leads in acreage and production; Robertson in value of the crop; Cocke in value per pound, and Greene in value per acre. The last two are in East Tennessee in the northeast corner. That block of six counties produces a very valuable light tobacco that is in great demand for cigarette use.

At Clarksville, buyers from all over the world attend steadily upon the sales conducted by the exchange. It is a great and growing industry in Tennessee, and it is questionable whether the planters and dealers who number up in the thousands will not improve a measure that so injuriously affects their interests as the prohibitory cigarette bill does. Much muttering is heard that the Legislature was carried off its feet by a sentiment that is founded in exaggerated rumors of the great ravages cigarettes are making among the youth of the land.

Those who oppose the measure enacted by the last session claim that Tennessee's great tobacco interests ought not to be dealt such a blow unless there is better reason for it. The assertion that the use of cigarettes is deleterious to health is true only in a modified sense, as the tobacco people say, the damage resulting either from misuse of pure cigarettes or the use of impure cigarettes, and it is urged strenuously that the Legislature, instead of delivering such a stab at Tennessee's great and growing tobacco interests, should have passed a law providing for the inspection of cigarettes and thus shut out of the market those that are impure and injurious.

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**GAIL & AX'S**  
**SCOTCH SNUFFS.**  
**Blue Ribbon Sweet**  
**SCOTCH SNUFF.**  
**UNEQUALLED IN PURITY,  
STRENGTH AND  
FLAVOR.**  
**GOLD PLATED JEWELRY**  
**AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES  
ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE  
TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.**

State line, and having thus to buy them by the quantity, they have more of them at hand and will use them more freely.

It is claimed that the damage done by cigarettes arises largely from misuse of an innocuous article (inhaling) and an excessive use. The tobacco men claim that it is equally dangerous and hurtful if a person should persist in deluging his lungs with it.

It is held that the cigarette prohibitory law is a much more serious and damaging mistake than most people imagine, hurtful to one of Tennessee's greatest industries; that if other States follow suit, it will result in incalculable damage to the tobacco industry, and Tennessee being the fourth State and right along beside the two great tobacco States, Kentucky and North Carolina, will feel it sensibly. Besides that, the privilege tax that the State was collecting will now be cut off, and the treasury suffer a direct loss.

The most harmless thing can be made hurtful by misuse, and the remedy should be, it is claimed by those who favor a repeal of the measure, not in prohibiting the use, but in insuring the purity of the article by a system of inspections. They hold that the tobacco interests of Tennessee could be fostered and a handsome revenue provided by regulating the sale of pure cigarettes, whereas, as the matter will now be under this new law, the prohibition will not prohibit, the revenue decrease and planters, manufacturers and dealers in the great staple will suffer great losses.

Such is Life.

Knoxville Journal.

There is a great deal in the remark made to the young man to the effect that success is not the result of others' friendship, but in spite of the opposition of men. This world is full of jealousy, envy, hypocrisy and insincerity. It will not be said that a majority of mankind are liars and slanderers and assassins of character; but there are many such and they are pernicious active.

There are men in every community called men by courtesy, who bear the same relation to decent humanity as mosquitoes to men, or fleas to dogs. Gossip is ordinarily harmless, but these creatures are malicious gossips and where they can get the ear of some one who will listen they spit out venom by the yard. One has spoken of them as nature's mistakes; but that is a misnomer; they are the devil's own creation. As a general thing such caricatures do not earn an honest dollar in a whole year—their cheek is their capital. If credited for a half dozen cigars or a suit of clothes they are just that much ahead, for it is against their principles to pay anything. They are here in Knoxville and everywhere else this side of the pearly gates, and their mission is to demonstrate how mean a man can be. They are the curs of creation, biped curs, and when kicked and cuffed they accept as the only favor to which they are entitled.

FOR

**Commercial Printing**

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WRITE

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Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Best Advertising

Medium in

North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

## INCREASED DEPRESSION

Decline in Prices Took a Wide Range, With Partial Recovery.

### THE BEARS CONTROL THE MARKET

BOND MARKET WAS ACTIVE AND WEAK.

Granger Roads Develop Greatest Weakness—Sugar Advanced Just a Fraction—Entirely Speculative Trading.

New York, March 29.—The depression of the markets for securities on the last days of last week, consequent upon the supreme court decision in the Missouri Freight Association case, was increased to-day by news from the west about rate-cutting and other advances from London and the prospect of a more war-like feeling on the cotton question. The bears had meanwhile pushed their advances with vigor, being encouraged by the receipt of numerous selling orders from commission houses from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities. The decline in prices ranged from 2½ per cent and as the day's movement made progress, stop orders were executed. Missouri Pacific was singled out for special attack on the reports current that the company had taken the initiative in rate-cutting by making a reduction on the regular schedule charges on coal. This story afterward met with an emphatic denial by President George Gould, who also pronounced no rumors about a receivership for his company as being without the slightest foundation in fact. Before the receipt of Mr. Gould's denial, however, Missouri Pacific had dropped 3¾ to 10½. Other marked declines in the early trading were 2½ in Rock Island, 1½ in Baltimore & Ohio, 2½ in Northwest, 1½ in St. Paul, 1½ in Jersey Central, 1½ in Sugar, 3½ in American spirits, preferred; 2 in Atchison, preferred; 1½ in Tobacco, 1½ in Omaha and 1½ in New York Central.

During the afternoon, in addition to the denials concerning Missouri Pacific, came the February statement of the Chicago, B. & Q., which showed a large increase in surplus as compared with last year, and the announcement of an advance of 1-16½ cent in certain grades of refined sugar. The advances that followed were equal to 1½ in Lake Shore, 2½ in American spirits, preferred; 1½ in Jersey Central, 1½ in Sugar, 3½ in American spirits, preferred; 2 in Atchison, preferred; 1½ in Tobacco, 1½ in Omaha and 1½ in New York Central.

Futures quiet at the decline. Tenders 70 bales new docket.

12:45 P. M.—American spot grades, 3½ lower. American middling, 3½-32d. Sales 8,000; American, 7,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 700.

mand moderate; cmfwp mfwy mfwy

Futures opened quiet, demand moderate; March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, 3½; July and August, 3½; September, 3½; October and November, 3½; December, 3½; January, 3½; February, 3½.

Futures quiet at the decline. Tenders 70 bales new docket.

12:45 P. M.—American middling, 4½; good middling, 4½-16d; middling, 3½-16; low middling, 3½; good ordinary, 3½; ordinary, 3½-16d.

4 P. M.—March and April, April and May, May and June, 3½-33½; June and July, 3½-33½; July and August, 3½-33½; August and September, 3½-33½; September and October, 3½-33½; October and November, 3½-33½; November and December, 3½-33½; December and January, 3½.

Futures closed steady.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strist good middling.....	7
Good middling.....	6½
Strict middling.....	6½
Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 71 bales.	6½

New York, March 29.—Flour—Dull, steady. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.30 at 32½; fair do, to fancy, \$3.25-\$4.40; patents, \$4.60-\$4.90; Minnesota clear, \$3.30 at 33½; patent, \$3.30 at 32½.

Potato—\$1.60-\$1.70.

Wheat—Spot market dull, firmer; ungrad, red, 70½-70½; No. 1 northern,

55½%; Options opened firm and advanced, 7½@3%; fell 7½@2½, rallied 7½@3%; fell 7½@2½ and closed firm at 7½@3%.

4 P. M.—March and April, April and May, May and June, 3½-33½; June and July, 3½-33½; July and August, 3½-33½; August and September, 3½-33½; September and October, 3½-33½; October and November, 3½-33½; November and December, 3½-33½; December and January, 3½.

Futures closed steady.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

From the Mail and Express.

A contribution, especially valuable because of its accidental pertinence to a subject of discussion, made acute by the decision as to the Trans-Missouri-Traffic association, has been made by ex-President Harrison to the consideration of anti-trust and anti-contract legislation.

It is fortunate for the collegiate youth of the country that while the other ex-President is anchored in iniquitous despotism at Princeton, Gen.

Harrison is an active instructor through a course of legal lectures, the charm of whose learning and the radiance of whose eloquence will not be confined to the curriculum of Ann Arbor university.

Gen. Harrison regards the legislative methods of our states as unsatisfactory, and selects as examples of their inefficiency the two subjects of corporation and tax law reforms. He states candidly that a vast majority of the people favor placing restraints upon corporations, such as limiting the purposes for which they are organized and supervising the issue of stocks and bonds. As to the justice of causing tax burdens to fall equally upon all property, upon stocks and bonds, as well as upon real estate, live stock and implements of trade, Gen. Harrison regards public sentiment as practically unanimous.

But in moving toward these ends, so admittedly desirable, he cogently remarks: "Ignorance, hysteria and spite are not the progenitors of good legislation." He points out that it is more difficult to make wise laws than to interpret or execute them, for the reason that the executive and judicial forces of government act quickly, while the legislative forces, because of environment and the difficulty of the problems confronting them, seem inadequate. He insists that the two great reforms of proper restraint to corporations and of placing its share of taxation upon personal property must be accomplished. But he despairs of consistent and wise

action by either state legislatures or by congress, and thinks that the great reform laws must be framed by commissioners, composed of the ablest men in the states, with ample time to consider an abundance of testimony from all the interests concerned.

Gen. Harrison's advice is conservative and also faces toward the ideal which, as he says, cannot be reached at a single step.

Inducements Are Necessary.

From the New Berne Journal.

The mere fact that the merchants and citizens of New Berne are anxious for manufacturers to be started up in their city, or want outsiders to come in, buy property and settle down here, does not of itself amount to anything.

There is nothing against good intentions of this kind, but there can never be anything come of such intentions which may be of practical use and advantage to a community unless they are put into active execution.

If the promoters of any new enterprises want a site for a warehouse, factory or whatever they may be organizing, they ought to be sought out by those of our people who have land suitable for the purpose, and tender mads of it at prices which will make it of special advantage to the projectors of enterprises.

If discouraging it is for the promoters of new enterprises to find after they have organized and are ready to go to work that they must not only run all over town seeking locations, but after a location is found they are asked some fancy price for its lease or sale, and it is quite probable that the same property is lying idle and the owner is simply paying taxes on it.

The same may be said in regard to residence property. There are always seekers here after locations, yet it seems impossible to effect sales on account of owners asking prices all out of reason to the value of the property which the buyer is seeking.

A change of some of New Berne's property into new hands would prove of immense value to this entire community, as it would bring new money here and produce an activity in real estate that does not now exist.

But as to new enterprises, good inducements must be offered to the promoters of them, if New Berne is going to see any rapid building up of local industries.

There are splendid advantages here, but they will never count for anything unless they can be developed, and their development will not be made unless our people offer generous and fair inducements to those who will come here and build manufactures for us.

Home enterprises ought to receive the first and best profits, but no outside project which can show a fair record and means business but ought to receive every inducement possible to come in and make its home in New Berne.

Our city and its possibilities of development are valueless unless some effort is made and inducements offered to those who shall make realities of its latent possibilities.

Ingalls Repents.

The mantle of charity may now be thrown over the slender form of Hon.

John James Ingalls. He says he will never attend another prize fight, either as a reporter or in any other capacity.

This must be taken as evidence of penitence, and that is followed naturally by forgiveness.

Let us be charitable towards him, as charitable as we can. He may be a poor man, and poor men who are anxious to have money meet with strong temptation, too strong to be resisted by human frailty. It is said that he was paid \$5,000 by the sensational newspaper whose employee he was at Carson City. Five thousand dollars is a great deal of money to a poor man. When Mr. Ingalls was winning fame as a United States Senator, that was his salary for a whole year. For his report of the prize fight he made a journey to Carson City and made a report and got the money in a day. It was a temptation and he yielded, just as many others would have done.

And there is another thing to be considered. He lives in Kansas and breathes the atmosphere of that queer State, a State where whiskered and sockless statesmen thrive and Mary Ellen Leases bud and blossom. The State of Kansas for some years past has seemed like one vast asylum for the innocent and cynical, and all others outside of the State have appeared crazy. It must be a dreadful place, and any man subjected to such associations for any length of time must be under a great strain. If John J. Ingalls of 1897 is an entirely different man from the John J. Ingalls of 1887, why it is not strange. Therefore, we say he will never do so any more, why let us forgive him and let him have another trial. He may come up all right yet.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The Shah of Persia is a persistent caricaturist. On the white paper walls of his private rooms he scribbles quaint pictures when the spirit moves him. When he gets tired of the lot of them the room is re-papered.

The busiest telephone exchange in the world is in Chicago. It is the Washington street exchange, where the daily average is about 180,000 messages, which means that double that number of persons talk over the telephone line.

The man who rode over Niagara falls thirty-seven years ago on the back of Blondin, the famous ropewalker, is painting portraits every day in a little studio on the thirteenth floor of the Auditorium in Chicago. His name is Henry A. Colcord.

A portion of the famed Devil's Tower, of Wyoming, has fallen from the main body of the tower, carrying with it the ropes and ladders by which the summit of the tower has been reached the few times it has been scaled. The tower presents a precipitous front and will probably never be climbed again.

NOT MUCH PLAY.

One of the saddest features of poker is to hold a full house with no one in to bet against you. In a friendly game, a night or two ago, I heard a wealthy and prominent Irishman remark, when he had a full pat and won only a few dollars on it: "Now, isn't that the worst luck! A full house and couldn't get a one of you to come in, except two."

SUGGESTED BY A WOMAN.

"Theatres ought to be seated with the women all on one side and the men on the other."

"Why?"

"So that when men go out between the acts they can tramp on each other's toes—Detroit Free Press.

INCREASED DEPRESSION.

Decline in Prices Took a

Wide Range, With Par-

tial Recovery.

THE BEARS CONTROL THE MARKET

BOND MARKET WAS ACTIVE AND

WEAK.

GRANGER ROADS DEVELOP GREATEST

WEAKNESS—SUGAR ADVANCED JUST

A FRACTION—ENTIRELY SPECULATIVE

TRADING.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29.—COTTON QUIET,

STEADY, WITH A LITTLE ACTIVITY.

WHEAT, FLOUR, OATS, CORN, PORK,

MEAT, ETC., ALL QUITE STEADY.

SO. RAILWAY'S CON-

PRESIDENT'S CON-

DITIONS ARE NECESSARY.

FROM THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, MARCH 28.

LEADING FUTURES RANGED AS FOLLOWS:

WHEAT—OPENING, CLOSING.

MARCH..... 71½ 73½

MAY..... 72½ 73½

JULY..... 71½ 71½

SEPTEMBER..... 69½ 69½

CORN—OPENING, CLOSING.

MARCH..... 23½ 24½

MAY..... 24½ 24½

JULY..... 25½ 26

SEPTEMBER..... 26½ 27½

OATS—OPENING, CLOSING.

MARCH..... 16½ 16½

MAY..... 17½ 17½

JULY..... 18 18½

PORK—OPENING, CLOSING.

MAY..... \$8.50 \$8.55

JULY..... 8.60 8.65

LARD—OPENING, CLOSING.

MAY..... 4.15 4.22½

JULY..... 4.25 4.35

RIBS—OPENING, CLOSING.

MAY..... 4.57½ 4.60

JULY..... 4.60 4.65

POKE—OPENING, CLOSING.

MAY..... \$2.10-\$2.15

JULY..... 2.10-\$2.15

SEPTEMBER..... 2.10-\$2.15

OCTOBER..... 2.10-\$2.15

DECEMBER..... 2.10-\$2.15

PRET'D..... 2.10-\$2.15

COUP..... 2.10-\$2.15

CON..... 2.10-\$2.15

PRET'D..... 2.10-\$2.15

COUP..... 2.10-\$2.15

CON..... 2.10-\$2.15

PRET'D..... 2.10-\$2.15

COUP..... 2.10-\$2.15

CON..... 2.10-\$2.15

PRET'D

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness, warmer, Tuesday, with rain before Tuesday evening.

Forecast for North Carolina: Fair tonight, followed by local rains Tuesday. Southeast winds; warmer.

Weather conditions: The barometer has risen in the east, with fine, clear, cold weather. In the west the pressure is much lower, with storm centers over northern Texas and Dakota.

The weather in the central valley and westward has become warmer and threatening, with rain in many places, the largest amounts occurring over Texas, namely: 124 inches at Corpus Christi, 142 inches at Galveston, 326 at Palestine, 180 at Abilene and 110 at Oklahoma. Southern winds prevail in the west, with considerably warmer weather in that section.

C. F. Von HERMANN,  
Section Director.

## Personal.

Mr. R. P. Taylor, of Oxford, is in the city.

Ex-Superintendent Lazarus has returned.

Mr. J. E. Best, of High Point, is at the Park.

Judge and Mrs. Furches left the city yesterday.

Judge R. M. Douglas has returned to the city.

Chairman A. E. Holton, of Winston, is at the Park.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gaillard arrived in the city yesterday from an extended bridal tour.

Dr. W. R. Wood, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum here, is at the Yarborough.

Mrs. Alice Hoover, of Wilson, who has been visiting Mrs. E. C. Rivers, has gone to Middlebury.

Mrs. Hawley, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Charles McKimmon, left for New York yesterday.

Mr. J. Wiley Jones, of the Internal Revenue service, spent yesterday afternoon and last night in the city.

Mrs. Carter, who has spent two days with her daughter, Mrs. John E. Ray, returned to Wake Forest yesterday.

Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, of New York, is in the city on a visit to Mr. James Bushee. Mr. Thayer's name is familiar to all lovers of art, as he is one of the foremost American artists.

## Local News.

See the Sun's Life ad. in Wanted column.

License was yesterday issued to Frank Monroe to sell Lizzie Wilson.

Sheriff J. M. Davis, of Surry, brought four convicts to the State prison yesterday—three white and one colored.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Wilkinson & Bain, General Agents of the Western Industrial Association. Read it. It's something new.

The congregation at Edenton Street Methodist Church was charmed Sunday at 11 o'clock service with an oratory rendered by Miss End Smith, the talented vocal instructor at Peace Institute.

Thomas H. Briggs & Son are exhibiting in their windows some beautiful rolls baked in "The Quaker Crust Bread Pan." Their advertisement of these pans will be found in this issue. Read it.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane received yesterday a copy of the annual report of the minister of education in the Province of Ontario. It is a handsomely bound and profusely illustrated volume.

At 7:20 Sunday evening the fire alarm sounded. The companies responded promptly, but there was no loss of consequence. A few shingles on the roof of Mr. J. J. Mackay's house on North Saunders street were burned, but no damage was done the building. The fire was out before the companies arrived.

There was a severe frost Sunday night, and considerable ice for Saturday and Sunday nights, which was very destructive to fruit, tender truck and strawberries. Messrs. Whiting Brothers reported that grapes were not advanced enough to be materially damaged. A few early varieties had put out and were nipped. They saved their strawberries and fig bushes by a plan not generally practiced here.

## Thieves at Work.

Last Saturday night or early Sunday morning chicken thieves entered the lot of Charlie Tucker in the northwestern extremity of the city, and relieved him of sixteen fine chickens. The thieves have not yet been discovered.

Willis Whitaker's house in the northeastern part of town was entered and a sack of flour and some other articles stolen. The particulars are not given out.

## Many Thanks, Gentlemen.

The Tribune office was serenaded last night by a band composed of four young men with mandolins and guitars. They were Messrs. E. A. Rogers, R. C. Long, G. H. Carroll and Charles H. Jones. The music rendered by the young men was excellent, and they have the hearty thanks of the entire Tribune force.

## She Became Suddenly Insane.

Chief of Police Hartley says that he has been notified that a young white woman named, Hattie Franklin, of Goldsboro, N. C., became suddenly insane on the streets of Memphis, Tenn. She will be brought to Raleigh and placed in the Insane Asylum. The arrangements have been made.

## Ladies Hospital Aid Association.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies Hospital Aid Association will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Supreme Court building.

By order of the president,

MRS. MONTGOMERY.

## Funeral of David Medlin.

Mr. Medlin died at his home in this city yesterday morning. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle. Mr. John Pullen will conduct the services, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. M. Slims.

## NONE BUT COMPETENT MEN

ARE WHAT SUPERINTENDENT MEBANE  
WANTS ELECTED

As Members of the County Boards of Education—The Election in June—Good Advice.

## HAMRICK'S DUTIES DOUBLED

BY THE ACT FOR THE INSPECTION AND  
REGULATION OF MINES.

He is Preparing for Putting in Operation  
the Provisions of the Law—What They  
Are—No Extra Pay.

Commissioner Hamrick, of the Labor Statistics Department, is preparing to put in operation the new machinery entailed upon his office by the act of the late General Assembly providing for the inspecting and regulation of mines and making him "mine inspector."

The superintendent of public instruction has just prepared a circular letter which he will within the next ten days send out to the county school trustees. It is self-explanatory and is as follows:

"I wish to call your attention to the important election to take place in your county on the first Monday in June of this year, in accordance with section 6 of the school law as enacted at the last General Assembly."

"I trust that the greatest wisdom will be used in selecting the county board of education. Let men be selected for their qualifications to discharge the important duties as members of the county board of education. I sincerely hope that politics will have nothing at all to do with the selection of these men. Let men be selected who have the educational interests of their county at heart."

"Men who will not be actuated by any petty prejudice, but men who will at all times and under all circumstances keep the school interests an incentive to wise and prudent action on their part. Yours, very truly,

"C. H. MEBANE,  
State Superintendent Public Schools."

## A CURIOUS FELLOW.

He Wants to go to the Roads—His Request will be Granted.

Robert Perry, who was sent to jail by Mayor Eusebius Saturday for breaking into Flora Caudle's house and stealing a dress, proven to be a remarkable character. He was before the Criminal Court last week on a charge of stealing, but the circumstances were such that Judge Adams released him upon his promise not to be guilty of such conduct again. Yet, in less than five days he finds himself back in jail on a serious charge. Perry said that he was anxious to be back in jail all the same. He likes the place and the fare, and that whisky were what caused him to commit the crime he did Saturday.

There is undoubtedly a "screw loose" about Perry, so to speak. He is of good parentage. His people now live in this county. He didn't want his brothers to stand his bond. Perry has served in the United States army twice. He obtained a dismissal the first time upon affidavit from his father that he was under the required age when he entered the service. The second time he played off sick and was dismissed. He has recommendations from the army officers for a good character. After leaving the army he went to Alabama, and while in that State killed a man. This was done in self-defense. Perry says that he wants to go to the roads and his request will undoubtedly be granted. Much sympathy is expressed for his parents and his brothers.

Attention Veterans!

Pursuant to resolution of last meeting the annual meeting of Junius Daniel Camp, 515, will be held this evening at 8:30 in the mayor's office.

A full turnout is desired, much business is to be transacted. Election of officers, selecting delegates and making arrangements to attend the Re-union of the U. C. V. Veteran Association at

Nashville, Tenn., June 22nd and 24th, also arrangements to participate in memorial exercises on May 10th.

Let every member be on hand with the amount of their annual dues to the U.C.V. Association. Only those who pay this small sum will be reported to the Association as members of Junius Daniel Camp.

Visiting veterans in the city are invited to be present.

By order of

P. E. HINES, Commander.

J. C. BIRDSONG, Adjutant.

Yarborough Arrivals.

J. L. Kerse, Richmond; R. Gwathmey, Richmond; C. H. Martin, Wake Forest; G. B. Gatling and wife, city; T. L. Avery, Morganton; C. M. Creech, Clayton; J. J. Seibeld, Columbia; P. A. Carter, New York; H. B. Mebane, Greensboro; E. G. Lineberry, North Carolina; F. M. Keitz, St. Louis; J. S. Gwynn, Winston; J. D. McMahan, Rome, N. Y.; W. J. Doyle, Rome, N. Y.; W. D. Carstarphen, New York; J. S. Armstrong, Wilmington; T. B. Waddell, Richmond; H. M. Holt, Indianapolis; C. R. Rowlett, Lynchburg; D. E. McNair, Charlotte; C. B. Watson, Winston; Clement Manly, Winston; A. H. Eller, Winston; Lindsay Patterson, Winston; H. F. Reese, Baltimore; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; R. P. Taylor, Oxford; W. A. Dunn, Scotland Neck; W. R. Wood, Scotland Neck; J. K. White, Louisville, N. C.; M. H. Aycock, Louisburg, N. C.; F. S. Giles, New York.

As the Populists See It.

Washington, March 29.—The Populists of the House and Senate held a joint caucus this evening, at which an address was issued defining the position of the People's party on the tariff bill. The address declares that the pending tariff measure in the House is for the purpose of sidetracking real and vital issues. The address further declares that "lack of revenue is not the result of defects in the bill (the Wilson bill) as it was passed by Congress, but resulted from a decision of the Supreme Court, which declared the income tax unconstitutional. The most direct and effective method would be to restore the level of prices which existed prior to the demonetization of that metal. They also assert in their address that we do not regard the Dingell bill as a revenue measure. It seems to us designed by the Republican party to create such tariff agitation as will divert the attention of the people from the misery they suffer from a contraction of money and the rule of monopolies."

FOR RENT.—Two Nicely-Furnished rooms; bath-room, with hot and cold water on same floor. Can secure good table board second door if desired; very desirable location. Apply at 112 North McDowell street.

FOR SALE.—An old four-room, two story house. Apply to A. G. Bauer, architect.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S, 114 East Martin St.

Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Will Certainly be Shot.

London, March 29.—A dispatch received here from Havana, in reporting the capture of General Ruiz Rivera, the insurgent leader, and his chief of staff, states that both of the prisoners will be tried by a drum-head court-martial, which means that they will certainly be shot.

THE EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF SEVERAL RALEIGH GENTLEMEN YESTERDAY.

Tacy Compassed the Death of an Unusually Large and Fierce Wild Feline, which Made a Frightful Resistance.

The killing of a real wildcat in the city of Raleigh is a very rare occurrence, but that is what was done yesterday about 10:30 o'clock, and right fiercely did the vicious creature struggle for life and access to his executioners.

The cat was the male of the pair which was brought from Craven county about four weeks ago. His mate, it will be remembered, was killed about two weeks since, and this one was kept longer to, if possible, fleshen up.

However, the season for shedding fur was coming on, and Professor Brimley determined to let him live no longer. So this morning he and Mr. F. L. Fuller undertook the task of "killing a wildcat."

They first telephoned for a Tribune representative, who had previously expressed a desire to take a hand in the execution, and then the work "went merrily on."

The wildcat was confined in a large heavy box, with a net front, and the animal was pacing up and down in his distasteful den in a highly enraged state of temper. In fact, he seemed to have "gotten up wrong" and was in an unusually fretful mood.

Professor Brimley and his assistants held a council of war and determined to compass the death of their victim by the use of chloroform. A large cloth was wadded up and saturated with this powerful poison. A large hole was bored in the top of the cage and a rope was lowered through it in the shape of a loop. All the time the fierce wildcat was rearing and growling in a most horrid manner. Professor Brimley's plan was to catch the cat's head in the loop and draw it up to the top of the box and then apply the saturated cloth to the creature's nose.

It was fully three-quarters of an hour before the rope could be gotten over his head, and then his cat's head was drawn close to the top of the cage. It was then that he fought most fiercely. He beat the air with his paws and growled and cried in a way which, under different circumstances, would have struck terror to the bravest of his executioners; even the Tribune reporter himself—but now he was securely caught and roped besides, and the ghastly work of killing a wildcat proceeded with no fear of hurtful resistance on the part of the vicious victim.

The chloroformed cloth was stuck into the cage and applied to the cat's nose. He seized it in his teeth, nor did he ever relinquish his hold upon it, and after grim death had been enthroned in the animal's pulseless heart it required quite an effort to extricate the cloth from its fang-like teeth.

It required only about fifteen minutes application of the chloroform to cause death; but right cautiously did the executioners release the evidently lifeless body. However, it was soon evident that the animal's death was a "dead certainty."

The cat was put upon the scales, which tipped at about eighteen pounds. Professor Brimley considers him a very fine specimen of wildcat, and ere many weeks visitors to the museum may gaze upon and stroke the fur of as large and fierce a wildcat as was ever seen in North Carolina. It will be stuffed and mounted just as soon as practicable.

Winston Lawyers Here.

Cases from the Ninth Judicial District are to engage the attention of the Supreme Court this week, and a delegation of Winston lawyers arrived yesterday to appear in various cases to come up. Among the Winston lawyers here are Honorables C. B. Watson, Clement Manly, J. C. Buxton, L. L. Patten, A. H. Eller, E. B. Jones and M. J. S. Green.

There is possibly no city in North Carolina which can boast of a more brilliant and learned bar than can the twin cities of Winston-Salem.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physic & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half price.

WANTED.—A lady with experience in millinery can get work at Lyon Racket Store.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the third department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

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